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## THE MUSE.

From the Boston Lyceum.

### THE FATHER'S CHOICE.

In the year 1797, a body of Indians attacked the town of Haverhill, Massachusetts, and killed and carried into captivity forty inhabitants. A party of the Indians approached the house of an individual, who was abroad at his labor, but who, on their approach, hastened to the house, sent his children out, and ordered them to fly in a course opposite to that in which danger was approaching. He then mounted his horse, and determined to snatch up the child with which he was unwilling to part, when he should overtake the little flock. When he came up with them, about 200 yards from his house, he was unable to make a choice, or leave any one of the number. He therefore determined to take his lot with them, and defend them from their murderers or die by their side. A body of the Indians pursued, and came up with him; and when at a short distance, fired on him and his little company. He returned the fire, and retreating alternatively; still, however, keeping a resolute face to the enemy, and so effectually sheltered his charge, that he finally lodged them in a distant house.

Now fly, as flies the rushing wind—
Urge, urge thy lagging steed!
The savage yell is fierce behind,
And life is on thy speed.

And from those dear ones make thy choice;
The group he wildly eyed,
When 'father!' burst from every voice,
And 'child!' his heart replied.

There's one that now can share his toil,
And one he meant for fame,
And one that wears her mother's smile,
And one that bears her name.

And one will prattle on his knee,
Or slumber on his breast,
And one whose joys of infancy,
Are still by smiles expressed.

They feel no fear when he is near;
He'll shield them from the foe;
But Oh! his ear must thrill to hear
Their shrieking should he go.

In vain his quivering lips would speak,
No words his thoughts allow;
There's burning tears upon his cheek,
Death's marble on his brow.

And twice he smote his clenched hand—
Then bade his children fly!
And turned, and even that savage band
Cowered at his wrathful eye.

Swift as the lightning winged with death,
Flashed forth the quivering flame!
Their fiercest warrior bows beneath
The father's deadly aim.

Nor the wild cries that rend the skies,
His heart or purpose move;
He saves his children or he dies
The sacrifice of love.

Ambition goads the conqueror on,
Hate points the murderer's brand—
But love and duty, there alone
Can nerve the good man's hand.

The hero may resign the field,
The coward murderer flee;
He cannot fear, he will not yield,
That strikes, sweet love, for thee.

They come they come—he heeds no cry,
Save the soft child like wail,
'O father, save!' 'My children, fly!'
Were mingled on the gale.

And firmer still he drew his breath,
And sterner flashed his eye.
As fast he hurls the leaden death,
Still shouting 'children, fly!'

No shadow on his brow appeared,
Nor tremor shook his frame,
Save when at intervals he heard
Some trembler lisp his name.

In vain the foe, those fiends unchanged,
Like famish'd tigers chase.
The sheltering roof is neared, is gained,
All, all the dear ones safe!

From the Albany Cultivator

### GARDEN VEGETABLES.

*Early Cucumbers.*—The following has been found by the writer, an easy and successful way to raise them. Place small pieces of dead turf, as large as one's hand, just below the soil in a hot bed, and plant the cucumber seeds upon them. When the stems are about three inches long, the pieces of turf are removed, plants, roots, and all, to rich garden soil, and they will advance rapidly in growth and produce fruit two or three weeks earlier than when planted in open ground. Suitable turf is easily obtained where grass has been inverted the previous summer or autumn. The young plants should be set out as soon as they will probably escape frost.

*Early Tomatoes.*—Where there is no hot bed, these have successfully started in pots kept in a warm room, and the fruit ripened a week or two in advance of those otherwise treated.

While the fruit is yet green, I have much accelerated the ripening by removing the larger leaves from dense bunches of the fruit, and placing white boards behind them so as to reflect the sun's rays strongly upon them. They soon become red while the rest remained unchanged in color. Would not planting them as well as many others of the smaller garden fruits, against a white-washed fence or wall, prove of a great advantage? It is estimated in England, that a good wall for fruit, is equal to an advance of six degrees towards the equator; why then is this powerful means of producing early fruit, so generally neglected in this country.

*Early Potatoes.*—It is well known the seed end of a potato will yield a crop earlier by some days, than the root end. This appears to be owing simply to the earlier growth of the sprouts from the eye end. Earliness will be greatly increased by placing the seed potatoes in a box of moist sand, early in spring, in a warm place in the house, and then planting them when the shoots are about two inches long, taking care not to break them off.

*Strawberries.*—Many cultivators suffer their beds to run wild, and still obtain tolerable crops; but a still better way is to plant them in drills, and keep them so. Hoeing or cultivation, benefits them as much as it does corn. By pursuing this course, the writer obtained nearly a pint of large, fat, plump strawberries from some single plants the past season.

*Lime.*—This success with strawberries might have been partly owing to using lime. Its tendency to diminish the growth of leaves and stem; and increase that of seed and fruit, is well known. It had been applied two years before to the strawberry bed, at the rate of about half a bushel to a square rod. A similar effect was observed on tomatoes, when the manure they received, was well rotted, had a small quantity of lime thoroughly mixed with it. The growth of their stems was moderate, and the product in their fruit very abundant. Others manured without *lime*, grew abundantly in stem, and the product of fruit not quite so great. Slacked lime was used. The difference might have been owing to other causes; at any rate more experiments are needed.

*Early Lettuce.*—This was obtained at least three weeks earlier than other lettuce sown in the same hot bed, by taking up plants, sown the previous autumn in open ground, and transplanting them into the hot bed as soon as it was made. They were urged forward in growth rapidly, by the new heat they received, and formed heads four or five inches in diameter, while the other lettuce was hardly an inch high.

*Selection of Vegetables.*—This is a matter of very great importance, where excellence and equality is desired. For lettuce, I have found the early Curled Silesia and imperial Cabbage Lettuce, very good varieties. The latter forms large fine heads of great delicacy.

The best cabbages appear to be the early Sugarloaf, Green Savoy, and old fashioned large winter Drumhead. The Sugarloaf heads earlier than the Early York, and appears to be superior to it in quality. For those who like a very tender cabbage, the Savoy, will stand pre-eminent. The character of the drumhead we all know.

FLYING MACHINE.—We beseech our friend of the New Orleans flying machine to make haste, or he will be too late. From the following in a Paris journal, it will be seen that he has a competitor, not in the field, but in the air, who is already making some headway.

"An aeronaut named Schwartz has just made, at Lyons, an experiment of a new system of ascension. He suspends himself at the bottom of his balloon by means of straps and cords, binding his body, legs and feet, in a manner similar to that used by painters and other workmen, when employed on the outside of houses. His weight is calculated at 2 lbs. beyond the ascending force of the balloon. To obtain his buoyancy he employs a pair of large wings made of light frame work, covered with cloth, and which, when fixed to his arms, have the appearance of two ancient bucklers. These wings whose ascending power is equal to 14 lbs, when once they have raised the man and the balloon, serve to direct their movement. To effect a descent, it is merely necessary to allow them to fall by the side of the man, and his state in relation to the balloon becomes the same as when he started. Mr. Schwartz raised himself by this apparatus to the height of about 40 yards, and then alighted again after traversing a short distance."

*Singular Animal.*—The New Orleans Quotidien gives an account of a very singular animal recently captured near that city. It says: "This morning as a negro man, belonging to Mr. Deschappelles was fishing off the Levee, he felt an extraordinary tug at his line, which threatened to pull it from his hands. Calling some laborers who happened to be near to his assistance, they succeeded in drawing to the shore an animal of the most singular appearance.—The lower parts resemble those of a common cod fish, but the face was like that of a human being except that it was covered with a very long silky hair, which was twisted and braided into several long strands. The animal bit ferociously at the negro, seizing him by the calf, when he struck it a severe blow in the head upon which it released its hold, and moved up the Levee, something in the manner of a serpent, all the time snorting and barking like a dog, biting as it passed, Mr. Kendall, of No. 4 Camp street, severely. It was killed by a drayman with the butt end of his whip. This singular animal attracted a very large crowd, and it is agreed on all hands, that nothing of this kind was ever before seen."

*Travelling through the Air.*—Speaking of a new invention, the Boston Atlas says:—"It is perfectly true that such an invention is in existence, entirely distinct from ballooning; that a working model has been shown me, which, by its action, appears to establish the perfect practicability of travelling through the air, being so complete and simple in its construction, and the combination of its parts so extraordinary, that little doubt remains but that the important results of the invention will be fully achieved. I am given to understand that the first carriage will be ready for operation early in the present year; it therefore behooves individuals to wait the development of this wonderful invention, when it may become an important subject for consideration, as to the changes that will result to society, whether under the control of the government or in the hands of a public company.

"My son does your anxious mother know you're out?"

"Certainly," replied the little rascal, "she gave me three cents to buy a long tailed monkey—are you for sale?" This let the gentleman out.

*Desperate.*—When a man's fortune has become so embarrassed that he is obliged to give up the broadcloth for home spun, pound-cake for brown bread, kid for calf skin, and calf skin for cow hide—in such circumstances we consider there is hope for a man and that his credit might to be counted as good; but when he is driven so far and so low in hard times as to say—I must economise by stopping my newspaper! we conclude that the poor man's fortunes are desperate, and that he is a gone case. To think of saving one's self by stopping a newspaper, is like the hungry man's calculating to grow fat by total abstinence from everything that can sustain life.

BANKRUPT ACT.—SUPREME COURT.—Erroneous versions have appeared in different quarters as to the nature of the decision of the Supreme Court in the bankrupt case No. 74, lately dismissed from the docket of that court; in some places, that dismission has been represented as deciding the constitutionality of the act, when the slightest attention to the meaning of the word dismission would show that it could be no such thing. The order of the court is in these words "that the proceedings of the case are irregularly brought up, and that it is dismissed for want of jurisdiction. The irregularity consisted in bringing up the case upon a division of opinion between the district judge and circuit judge, the court decided that the act of 1802, for bringing up cases upon such division, did not apply to the bankrupt act. This shows that the court made no decision on the point of constitutionality, and that all reports to that effect are erroneous.—*Globe.*

*Important opinions.*—The U. State District Court for this district, John B. Scoles, Esq., made application in behalf of the mother of Cromwell for a warrant to arrest Messrs Mc Kenzie & Gansevoort on a charge of murder. Yesterday morning Judge Betts delivered an opinion, declining to grant the warrant, upon the ground that interference at present would be highly improper. He moreover expressed strong doubts whether the Civil Courts had any jurisdiction in the case. *N Y Plebian.*

*Brave Generals.*—An extract from an official letter in the Madisonian, giving an account of a recent battle between the armies of General Vidue and Torricea, about one hundred and forty miles from Lima, South America, states that out of seven thousand troops present on both sides, not more than fifty were killed. The two generals fled, and it was with some difficulty that Vidue was overtaken and persuaded that his army was victorious. The other general fled while the chances were decidedly in his favor.

## ODDS AND ENDS.

JEFFERSON.—The Central Birth Day of this distinguished Statesman comes on the 2d day of April, he being born on the 2d day of April, 1743. Should not some demonstration of respect for the memory of the father of the Democratic Party be made by his friends and admirers? Democrats think of this.

AWFUL DISCOVERY.—Some one has discovered that there are two scripture proofs that females do not go to Heaven:

First, (Rev. xi, 1.) 'And there appeared a great wonder in Heaven; lo! a woman! Second, (ix, viii. 1.) There was silence in Heaven about the space of half an hour." The last proof quoted is considered by some quite conclusive.

The order of the Jesuits has again been established in North America, and at this time in British America. Quite recently, at the festival of St. Nom de Jesus the *Veni Creator* was chanted at the Montreal Cathedral to inaugurate the sect in that city.

*Influence of habit.*—A German named Freyschutz was drowned at Pottsville on the 26th ult. He was a faithful and trust worthy fellow, and filled the office of ostler with remarkable fidelity. The last act of the man on finding himself sinking was to throw his employer's keys upon the ice, where they could be got.

No corporation, says the Ohio Statesman, moral, religious, or mercenary, except they believe that somebody is to be cheated—somebody to be defrauded out of their pay—which is generally the mechanics and laborers—would object to the individual liability principle.

A SCAMP.—A fellow, pretending to be a Baptist preacher, named Spivey, has been kicking up a fuss and getting his name into the papers at Apalachicola. His last feat, after leaving his wife and three children, was to steal from a friend a coat, two shirts and pair of pumps.

ENLISTMENT.—The Court of Appeals of Virginia has decided that an alien may be lawfully enlisted in the *U. S. Army.* A different decision with regard to the Navy was lately made in N. Y., in case of one of the Somers apprentices.

Pork, Bacon and Lard to the value of two millions of dollars have been put up in Cincinnati, within the last three months, mostly on foreign account. About half a million for the English and French markets.

On the morning of the 27th ult. the house of Mr. Webster, Sec'y of State at Washington, was robbed of several articles of plate, of great value.

Mr. Sprigg, a whig member of Congress from Kentucky, had a part of his ear bitten off lately, in a quarrel in the streets of Washington, with a miller's cartman. They were both intoxicated.

Eighty-nine vessels have been wrecked on Lake Michigan in the last eight years, attended with the loss of 113 lives, and property to the amount of $1,052,450.

The *United* States army consists of 622 commissioned officers and 8,969 non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates.

Eleven hundred workmen on the Lachine canal, Canada, lately struck for wages.—Their pay was one shilling and six pence per day.

The Legislature of Arkansas have passed two acts for the winding up of their banks.

Ruel Williams, one of the Senators in Congress from the State of Maine, has resigned his seat in that body.

Eighteen of the 26 Governors, of the U. S. are democrats.

## ADDRESS.

OF THE

### DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION

*Held at Indianapolis, Jan. 9, 1843, on the subject of the affairs of the State of Indiana as reported by a select Committee, and adopted by the Convention.*

FELLOW CITIZENS:—

The approach of an election so important in its character and consequences, as the one which will be held during the present year, imperiously requires the sober attention of every freeman, and the performance of a solemn duty to ourselves, and to our posterity demands that we carefully consider the great questions of state policy which surround us.

The election of a Governor, a Lieut. Governor, ten Representatives in Congress, near one half of the members of the Senate of Indiana, and House of Representatives, must give it sufficient magnitude to call each voter to the polls; the more especially, when we remember, that upon the issue of some of these elections depends the elections and political character of a Senator in Congress, and a Treasurer and Auditor of State, and also some other responsible office which, in proper time, must be affected by the decisions of the people, then to be recorded. thus placing in the hands of the voters, the power to renovate and change every department of the State Government, and to utter their true voice in the councils of the nation.

As citizens of the State of Indiana, we have other duties to perform and other interests to cherish than those which are exclusively connected with the policy of the General Government. However patriotic and vigilant we may be in reference to national affairs we must be equally attentive to the local, immediate domestic business of the state, or we shall soon find that neglect of these matters produce evils of such a nature as to render us unhappy as individuals, and bring upon us as additional embarrassments and difficulties a people.

Since the organization of parties in the State of Indiana, the party which assumes, at present, the name of the 'whig' party, has had an almost unrestrained control of the fate, the destiny, and the *offices* of Indiana. At no time has the Democracy been able to claim the Executive of the state, as the man of their choice, neither have they been heard through him, in the measures emanating from his administration. During the whole period of the ascendancy of the party which sustained President Jackson, yes, even from the year 1828 to the end of his second term of service, the people of Indiana were decidedly democratic, yet they confidingly permitted the Governors of the State to be selected from the ranks of their opponents. They have, to this date, been subjected to the same unaltered rule, a rule under which their views and opinions have been derided and contemned, and the influence of the office been thrown into the political scale against them. No Governor's message has advocated the doctrines of the Democratic party nor has their advice been heeded by those whose constitutional prerogative it has been to give form and substance to the wishes of the people.

The Senate of Indiana has always contained a majority of Whigs.

The House of Representatives, with but two or three exceptions, has always contained Whig majorities.

There never was but one Democratic Treasurer of State, all the balance being Whigs!

Only two Democrats, when in office, were permitted to be Secretaries of state!

The Auditor of State, who regulates, in a great measure, (or more than any other individual,) the scale of taxes and the raising of revenue, has always been a whig!

The President of the state bank has always been a whig!

The Cashier of the State Bank has always been a whig!

The Fund Commissioners, who negotiated our state bonds, for Internal Improvement purposes, were, all of them, Whigs!

There was always a majority of whigs upon the State Board of Internal Improvement!

A majority of the Directors of the Branches of the State Bank were always whigs!

A majority of the Directors of the State Bank have always been whigs!

Six, out of seven of our Representatives in Congress, are whigs!

Both of our Senators in Congress, are at this time whigs!

Almost every responsible trust or profitable office has been conferred upon others than Democrats, although it is true, that until 1840, occasionally a scattering crumb fell to a Democrat. Since that eventful political epoch, they have been ostracised with great care, and their places filled to suit the necessities of the whig party.

Is it not plainly to be seen, that the whole responsibility of the management of the affairs of the State of Indiana, in their several Departments, must rest upon the shoulders of the whig leaders? They are the men who conceived and executed those schemes of finance and policy which has placed Indiana where we now find her. In a condition so deplorable as to bring the blush of shame to the cheek of her true hearted sons, who hoped to see her fill a more glorious space in the sisterhood of states. In a condition which draws down upon her the denunciations of other nations, and even the reproach of other members of this confederacy—if not in a governmental capacity, through the reiterated aspersions upon her character by their citizens in their individual capacity.

The *dramatis personæ* of the 'great whig party,' as it has and does exist in Indiana, will not soon be forgotten. The names of Messrs. Noble, Wallace, Stapp, Coe, Smith and their numerous adjuncts, will long be held in due remembrance, and their efforts, on all occasions, to perpetuate their rule, in the hands of their most emulous instruments will be rightfully regarded by an injured and suffering community.

When will they lift from the shoulders of taxpayers of the state, the enormous state debt of thirteen millions of dollars, which like a mountain weight, crushes their spirits and enervates their energies? When will they redeem her character from the reproach and obloquy of a scornful world? When will they, or those they guide, restore confidence between man and man, and relieve the embarrassments of the country? The wrongs of the people are not imaginary, and they know who are the authors of their wrongs. The people have been honest and confiding, they have believed and been deceived, they have asked for bread and a stone has been given them, they have asked for a fish and received a serpent. Deception, fraud and peculation have been practised upon them—they see it—they know it, and should and will avenge it.

The sage sayings and harangues of certain Governors are fresh in memory: the miserable financial policy of our Fund commissioners is a hackneyed and revolting theme; but still its consequences are over our heads, and around our dwellings—each day and each year gives new evidences of the terrible losses which have been imposed upon us. Million after million disappears—security after security vanishes—and hope after hope is swallowed up; bubble after bubble explodes, and villainy after villainy is exhibited. No hand can stay the destruction—no pen can state our position; for after fog is dispelled, and only vacant space or foul corruption, found. The grand catalogue of security in the shape of water lots, canals, boats, Florida Lands, Alligator swamps—Soap and Candle Factories, have nearly all vanished into thin air, and like the baseless fabric of a vision, left not a wreck behind.

Our State Bank bids fair soon to attract a full portion of the attention of the people.—The searching examination which it has lately undergone will not redound much to its credit. The able report of the Examiner will be searched by a jealous people, and will be its own commentary. The State, or the people owns half of the stock in the institution, and they look to their own interests The capacity, integrity, energy and honesty of its officers are rightfully the subject of their inquiry. All the Democracy ask is open investigation. Let Presidents, Cashiers and Directors strictly and honestly account for their deeds and the funds of the Bank, for the many acts of usury, of favoritism, of severity, and of defalcations and thefts, and the people will excuse them. If they fail in these things, let them answer to those whom they have pretended to serve.

All the legislation necessary to the faithful regulation of this institution has been subjected to the control of a whig Senate, it being always Whig, and if any measure of advantage to the people has been proposed that body, it has been through the fear that the refusal would awaken the people to a sense of the dangers attendant upon an exposition or restriction. What benefits do the people derive from the State Bank as it has been directed, to compensate them for their risk in its stock, its control of their business, its exactions, its power and its favoritism? Since the Democracy did compel it to resume specie payments, the rate of eastern exchange has been reduced at least ten per cent. in favor of Indiana. Can we not introduce other radical reform? The people can, if they will.

The vast amount of taxes which are annually extorted from the people of Indiana, are an eloquent commentary upon the economy of those who have and who now rule them. The languishing condition of every department of business and labor, affecting every man's pocket, is the voice of censure upon the unskillful government of the state. If legislation had been conceived in wisdom, and executed with honest integrity, many of our public works would have been long since completed, and would now yield a profit, affording a market for our products or a conveyance to market, encouragement and employment to our people, and consequently additional means to pay their debts. Our statute books would not be covered with relief laws, nor the voice of the oppressed and suffering people, asking an extension of those laws, be again heard in our Legislative halls.

In the year 1840, the ears of the public were continually saluted by whig orators and Whig organs, with the most pressing invocations, calling for their assistance to enable them, the whig orators, to effect a change in the rulers of the government of the Union. Every inducement was proffered in order to effect so desirable an end. Every promise, which words could coin, was presented and solemnly made, to procure the result. Every hope was raised, every passion excited, every artifice and stimulus used—all for the one purpose—the great purpose of change. The whigs said all things were going wrong therefore a change could do no harm. If this loud appeal to the people of the *Union* was then warranted by the existing state of things have not the Democrats a sufficient reason in the present condition of Indiana, to ask the people to assist them in trying a change? It is true that the Democracy recognize but little improvement in the change which has passed upon the country since the ascendancy of the whig party; but they hope for a better result from their labors if the concerns of Indiana be entrusted to their hands.

Unlike the whig politicians of 1840, we do not wish this change to be effected in order that hungry adventurers may be furnished with the party emoluments of office; but we desire to elevate the character of the state, improve the condition of the people, and raise the depressed interests of the farmer, the laborer, the mechanic and the man of business.

We repudiate no honest debt; but we go for relieving the people of Indiana from the awful load of state indebtedness, which causes in the mind of every thoughtful man an apprehension and uneasiness, as to the question of fact, whether this debt shall or will ever be cancelled? On this head we hold out no alluring hopes, but we as a party are decidedly in favor of first arranging our domestic debts, and then taking such steps as will ultimately cancel our foreign obligations as our means and abilities may present themselves, without additional burdens to those of a people already bearing as much as they are able to bear. A reviving state of business, an improved market for our immense products, a skillful negotiation with our creditors, the help of posterity, and the development of our vast resources as a state, if faithfully husbanded and applied, are the guaranties that we can and will be extricated from our present unfavorable position. Try us and let us try—we can surely do no worse for the people than has been done by our opponents. What have we to hope for, if we continue as we are, or as we have been? Who is not ready for a change?

The appeals of politicians to the people have of late been so flagrantly characterized by selfish and sinister motives, that all calls upon their confidence are viewed with some distrust; and it may well be so, when we recur to the days of 1840, and review the course of those who assumed to lead in that memorable conflict. They essayed to appear before the people with more than Roman virtue—they were men of Cæsar's stamp, pure disinterested patriots, laboring as they said for the welfare of the Republic. Look at them as soon as victory crowned their efforts. What man among their orators, their electors, their writers and their wire-workers, but came forth immediately and demanded place and office as the reward of his labors? They who had such horror of office holders, immediately became office seekers. How many electors for President became candidates for Congress and for offices within the gift of the General Government? What little village post office was not the object of dreadful contention between the numerous applicants for each? The great scramble for the post office at Indianapolis, was no rare sample of the disinterested patriotism of these worthies; there being about twelve applicants for that single office. How many of them are now pensioned upon your pockets? Let each voter look at his own acquaintance with those things, and ask himself the question—Will I ever again be the dupe of such designing men? they have their pay; but where is your pay? Their promises are as the idle wind to you; but your votes are the staff of life to them. You are left to work your farms by the sweat of your brows; but they live in the shade, and lounge upon couches of ease.—The price of your labor is reduced; but they are well paid and well fed. It is true that offices of the country must be filled by men of some kind or party, but the admission of this fact does not furnish any apology for the very many dishonest and disgraceful means, that have been used to turn men out of office for the sole reason that unprincipled and hungry men wanted to fill their places. Let their acts and their measures decide their fitness for place. Our opponents had the pleasure of electing the men of their choice the very men whom they extolled to you as the best and the wisest, and you have seen the result of their labors; the failure of their predictions, the bitter fruits of your confidence in their promises. They say they have been betrayed. If this be true, who furnished the betrayer? It was not the Democrats; for they were averse to the promotion of their favorite, and are not accountable for his acts.

Whatever may be the complaints of the whigs against President Tyler, we are not disposed to join in their indiscriminate censure; but, on the contrary, most cordially approve of many of his acts which they so loudly condemn, being ready on all occasions to award the need of praise wherever it may be merited. So long as the President of the United States continues within the pale of republicanism, so long will the Democracy of Indiana sustain him against the attacks of disappointed and ambitious politicians. Let him be judged by his acts.

The Democrats never promised the people that their policy would make riches overflow the land without the ordinary appliances of industry and economy. They never promised the creation of a bank, which should fill the pockets of every needy individual with money, whether he worked or played whether he was frugal or extravagant; but on the contrary, they always contended that no good bank could exist without a solid specie basis, but that even then, its accommodations would always be extended to the rich in preference to the poor. They discoursed to your sober judgment by arguments drawn from the experience of the world. These arguments were met by huzzas and wild excitements; by the means and the scenes which will render 1840 an epoch in all time to come, of strange delusion and blind infatuation.

That part of the political relation which exists between Indiana and the General Government, as it now stands, and as the whigs with Mr. Clay at their head propose that it shall stand, is a very delicate and interesting relation. Mr. Clay's views in regard to the prosecution of the National Road in Indiana as deduced in his speech at Indianapolis, are tantamount to a formal abandonment of the work. He proposes that it shall not be resumed until the nation be free from debt; until there is an excess in the Treasury, and then shall be composed of stone only from nine to fourteen feet in width, under an economical estimate by the General Government which estimate shall be final, and if deficient all balance requisite to its completion shall be furnished by Indiana, and she to take the road off the hands of the United States, and ask for nothing more. Does this scheme suit our friends on the National Road? Does this give us any hope of its completion Does it place us on a footing with the states of Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Ohio? and does it harmonize with the whig promises of 1840, in regard to this work? Where is the further hope of appropriations for the improvement of our northern harbors, or the navigation of the Ohio and Wabash rivers? Are they as they were previous to the ascendency of the Whigs, or before Mr. Clay unmasked his hand?

The people of Indiana are naturally Democratic. They cherish no fond regards for aristocracy, either in the shape of men or corporations. They are in favor of an economical regulation of the State Government, with a full and strict accountability of all public officers and agents. They are in favor of such a tariff on imports as will support the General Government without direct taxation, or without resorting to loans, and always opposed to a national debt. They wish no collection of public moneys from the people to be again returned to the people, after deducting the expenses of the collection. They ask such a standard of revenue as will defray our state expenses without creating a state debt, and such reduction of salaries and fees as will insure competent men in the public trusts. All that the Democracy ask, is, that each man may examine honestly his political faith, and act at the polls in obedience to its dictates, regardless

of the attempts of the demagogue to mislead and delude him. By an honest, patriotic, and fair expression of your sentiments, at the polls, in August next, on these principles our beloved state will begin to emerge from the morass in which she is nearly foundered and a general beam of light will break upon her darkened way, cheering to the desponding, and invigorating those who always stand firm in the hour of adversity. Let us recollect that the efforts of our adversaries will be great and unceasing; they will resort to all means and expedients to retain their long abused power; that Banks and money will stand at their back, and bring talent and sophistry into the field. Opposed to this array of means stands the incorruptible honesty, love of country, and great interests of a great people. If the former succeeds, it will remain for us to submit four years longer to the present state of untoward fortune, which has dragged our once flourishing state into its present depth of difficulty; if the latter, we shall rise as a refreshed lion from slumber, and walk erect in the power of our strength, and as he would shake the dew drop from his mane, so shall Indiana shake from her shoulders, the paralyzing incubus of whiggery, and its concomitant evils. Let our motto be—"Try us—and let us try." Try men who have never deceived you, and measures which must result to your good, your happiness, and your honor.

We now present you the names of James Whitcomb of Vigo, and Jesse D. Bright of Jefferson, as suitable persons to receive your suffrages for the first Monday in August next, believing that if they be sustained by a Legislature who will faithfully execute the will of the people, a salutary reform will be experienced in the government of the state, and an improvement in the condition of the people, be felt throughout the length and breadth of the land.

## THE LATE COON-GREASE.

The New York Sun has the following note of rejoicing at its editorial head on the 4th of March. The Sun is a neutral paper in politics, but seems disposed to join in the general joy at the deliverance of the country from the existence of the late Congress.

*A happy event.*—Last night, at 12 o'clock the power of the Twenty-Seventh Congress expired. *Laus Deo!* Its capacity for mischief is at an end. The 'American people this morning awake from the Slumbers free from the incumbs which for two long and unhappy years has weighed them down. The Twenty-seventh Congress has passed away, leaving only a hateful blot upon the bright pages of our country's history. The event might properly be celebrated 'with bonfires and illuminations,' with thanksgivings and triumphal songs.

It was a most foul and unnatural excitement—an excitement produced by grossly improper means, and at war with all the principles, and with the whole genius and spirit, of our institutions, that brought Congress into existence. Who has forgotten the noisy, and turbulent, and intoxicating scenes so sickening to the heart of the true patriot, which disgraced the political campaign of 1840? Those scenes produced their legitimate consequences, and sent into the Halls of the National Legislature the most factious disorderly, tumultuous, and useless set of men ever assembled there. They have carried out the farce, and showed themselves true to the spirit of the reckless schemes ushered to by party madness at the time of their election.

They have spent more days and months in session than any other Congress since the Constitution of the Government was adopted. They have drawn more money by thousands of dollars from the exhausted purse of the nation, for their pay and mileage, than any of their predecessors. What return have they made the country for all this?—Where are the great and important reforms they have effected? Where are the funds they have provided for carrying on the Government? Where is the prosperity they were to scatter far and wide over the land? Where is the commerce which it was their business to protect instead of destroy? Where is the sound and stable currency which they were to give us? Finally, where have been even efforts or attempts to do any thing which the welfare, the honor and the interest of the country really demand? We search the records of their proceedings in vain for a satisfactory answer to any of these questions.

More than two thirds of the whole period of their whole official existence has been spent in regular or extra sessions. Their vacations have been little more than long enough to allow them time to go home, and return again, charging mileage both ways. As to what they have done in the way of legislation, it is not necessary to go into details; their acts of commission as well as omission, have been too plainly and painfully visible to the eyes of the whole country.—Weeks after weeks and months after months have been spent in desperate attempts to entrap, embarass and break down the chief magistracy of the nation. Selfish ambition, similar projects and political intrigues have stood before and above the interests of the country. A tariff law has been passed which works the double injury of diminishing the revenue and destroying the commerce of the country. A bankrupt law has been passed to expunge the debts of Webb and his fellow speculators, and having effected its object it has been repealed. The public lands have been given away and taken back again. The Independent Treasury has been repealed, and nothing put in its place.

But we forbear to particularize. As we have said the power of the 'hard cider' Congress has passed away. The period of its existence will hereafter be looked back upon as the 'dark age' in our history. Long, long may it be before we experience another return of it. From its origin and its progress the American people should learn an important lesson. *They* should see that a corrupt tree cannot bring forth good fruit; and that unhallowed excitement in which appeals are made to the most depraved passions of our nature instead of the reason and the conscience will never fail of producing just such disgraceful and lamentable results as we have witnessed—and that too without regard to the party that may though such means obtain the ascendency. As we cherish the honor of our country and our glorious institutions, we hope that in future we may be preserved from a recurrence of such causes and such results.'

*Massachusetts.*—The Legislative Convention of Massachusetts reported a resolution, expressing a preference for Martin Van Buren as candidate for the Presidency. They also adopted, unanimously, resolution expressing sympathy for the people's cause in Rhode Island.


# FORT WAYNE SENTINEL.

SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1843


FOR PRESIDENT
MARTIN VAN BUREN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT
RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

*(Subject to the decision of a National Convention.)*

FOR GOVERNOR
JAMES WHITCOMB.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR
JESSE D. BRIGHT.

FOR CONGRESS, TENTH DISTRICT.
*ANDREW KENNEDY.*

Another slight shock of an earthquake was felt here on sunday night last, about 10 o'clock. We do not exactly know what all these omens portend. We think it probable, however, they are typical of the coming downfall of whiggery in this State, and are sent as warning to the doomed coons to prepare for 'the day of wrath.'

COMET.—A singular bright streak has been visible in the heavens soon after sunset for the last two or three weeks. It appears in the eastern horizon and extends in a south or southwestern direction from 30 or 35 degrees. Much speculation exists as to the nature of this streak of light: some think it the zodiacal light, but its appearance here does not, in our opinion, at all agree with the description given of that phenomenon; others again thought it the reflection of the moon's rays on that sea of glass prepared for the accommodation of Mr. Miller's disciples,—but as it still appears now that the moon is gone, we are inclined to think they were mistaken.

We see by the eastern papers that a comet of such unusual brilliancy as to be visible in the day time, has been seen in many of the eastern States. It has been observed at noon, and appears to follow, at a short distance, the course of the sun. We think the light observed here, is the tail of the comet—the comet itself being below the horizon. A writer in the New Bedford Mercury thus describes the comet seen there:—

'Its brilliancy was almost equal to that of Venus. Its situation is very near the track of the sun; its tail appears about 3 degrees in length. It may be the comet announced some three months since in Europe: it was then traversing the constellation Draco; be it that or another, it is of rare brilliancy. There are but three on record of sufficient brilliancy to be seen in the day season: The first was 43 years before Christ, and is called a 'hairy star;' it was seen with the naked eye in the day time. The second was in the year 1402 and was so brilliant that the light of the sun, at the end of March, did not hinder people seeing it at mid day; both its nucleus and its tail, was, to use the language of the day 'two fathoms long.' The third appeared in Feb. 18th 1741, nearly equalled Venus in splendor, and many persons saw it at mid day without glasses. It may yet prove that the comet of to day is the same as that of 1402.'

☞ We are desired by Dr. C. Schmitz to state that he does not deem the German correspondence of the Times worthy of notice at present. He is well acquainted with the writers, and may, hereafter, in the *Bedlachter*, show up their motives, and make the public acquainted with certain circumstances in their past history. In the meantime he would extend its favor if they would continue their correspondence, and endeavor to say something more to the point than they have yet done: before he replies, he would like to see something deserving his notice.

*One Verdant spot in the Barren Wastes of Whiggery*—The whigs of Adams township, in this county, are "doing business with a big auger." At a recent meeting of their Clay club they nominated a full ticket—from Congressman to fence viewer—all whigs, good men and true.—With their nomination for township officers we have no wish to interfere—if the citizens of Adams think none but whigs should attend to their business, and are willing to be dictated to by a few puppets who act just as a certain clique in this city pull the wires, we have nothing to do with it—though we must feel thankful that we do not live in that township. With regard to the nominations for Congress (L. G. Thompson) and Legislature (G. W. Wood), as we are interested, we shall claim the privilege of saying a few words. Dr. Thompson is a good citizen and neighbor, a successful practitioner of medicine, and a man who can be poorly spared from among us: if, therefore, there was the least probability of his being elected, we should protest against his nomination: but as we do not fear any such contingency, we are quite willing that he be allowed to amuse himself by travelling through the district on an electioneering tour—it will be a pleasant and beneficial relaxation after his arduous labors in the legislature.

Mr. Wood certainly has some claims on his fellow citizens, especially the whig portion of them. He is quite an old "residenter," having been among us some five years. In this time he has been elected mayor of the city; has run for justice of the peace, and been defeated; been an unsuccessful applicant for the appointment of post-master; ditto for register of the land office; and was instrumental in getting up a whig county convention, with the view of being nominated for Auditor, but was disappointed in this also. The whigs having no particular aversion to office-seekers, owe it to Mr. Wood to make some reparation for the many defeats he has endured in his disinterested attempts to serve the dear people. Some cross-grained coons, it is true, insinuate that he has deserted if not betrayed them two or three times in the hour of their need, and furthermore did not exactly do the fair thing at the last Congressional election, in supporting McCarty in preference to the regular Whig nominee; but as this was done in hope of procuring an appointment, and he has been grievously disappointed in his calculations, we think his past delinquencies should be overlooked. We are much pleased with his nomination, for we would as soon see some good honest democratic farmer defeat Mr. Wood as any other man.

On the whole, the whig doings in Adams township are deserving commendation. In the present distressed condition of the coons—driven out and dispersed as they have been from all civilized parts of the world, it is pleasing to the philanthropist to see them find a resting place on the wild wooded banks of the Maumee.

TROUBLE IN THE WIGWAM.—We understand that there are a great many aspirants for the honor of being defeated by Andrew Kennedy in the Tenth Congressional District. We hear the names of Samuel Hanna, David H. Colerick, Judge Kilgore, and Doctor Thompson spoken of. It was generally understood among the knowing ones, a week or two ago, that the latter was to be the happy man, and though a convention would be held it was to be so managed as to secure him the nomination. The business was all 'cut and dried.' The convention was to be held at Fort Wayne, and the Doctor's friends were to compose a majority of the members.—The friends of Judge Kilgore appear to smell the rat, and have determined to have the convention held at some other point, where the influence of the Fort Wayne clique could not be brought so sensibly to bear. The whigs of Delaware county *recommend* Huntington as the point for the convention; the whigs of Grant have called a meeting to appoint delegates to attend *the convention at Huntington*, and the impression is known to be to run the Fort Wayne candidate off the track, and take up Judge Kilgore, as the only man able to face Kennedy on the stump. The Lagrange Freeman holds itself unpledged as to the place for holding the convention until it hears from the southern part of the district and slyly adds—'let us have a *fair* and *impartial* convention a *proper* nomination.'—From all these indications it is evident that the manœuvres of the Fort Wayne leaders are seen through, and likely to be circumvented; we should not be surprised to see a split in the whig ranks in the 10th district before the election. That party is composed of such discordant materials and contains so many hungry expectants for office that it is difficult to keep them together. However, it is a family quarrel in which we have no concern, except as lookers on. The Lagrange Freeman also makes a proposition which would be a death blow to the hopes of our neighbor: it is, that each county send a delegation to the convention in proportion to its population, say one for every 100 polls. The strength of the different counties would then be as follows—

| Counties | Delegates |
|---|---|
| Lagrange, | 5 |
| Steuben | 3 |
| DeKalb | 2 |
| Noble | 3 |
| Whitley | 3 |
| Allen | 7 |
| Huntington | 3 |
| Wells | 2 |
| Adams | 3 |
| Jay | 4 |
| Blackford | 2 |
| Grant | 5 |
| Delaware | 10 |
| Randolph | 11 |

It may be seen at a glance that Judge Kilgore's chance in such a convention would greatly exceed Doctor Thompson's. The only chance would be to have Adams township allowed a delegation in proportion to its importance. Randolph and Delaware are the strong holds of whiggery in the southern part of the district, and would have a delegation of 21 members; Adams township is the great whig strong hold in the north, and we would suggest the propriety of allowing it an equal number; or as this is a time of compromises, perhaps they might be satisfied with 10 or 15 delegates. This would equalize the chances of the northern and southern candidates. Without this there will be no hope for our friend Doctor Thompson.

THE WEATHER.—Cold winter still usurps the place of spring. The present month of March has been as severe as any month this winter: yesterday morning (March 24) the thermometer stood 2 degrees below Zero!—We learn by the Cincinnati papers that the canal is now open from that city to Dayton and Piqua; we may therefore reasonably hope that the weather will shortly moderate here.

This winter has been one of unusual length and severity; more so than any previous one in this region within the memory of the oldest settlers. The cattle are suffering severely from the want of fodder, and great numbers perish of actual starvation. Hundreds of hogs are also said to be lying dead in the woods, and even the wild animals are starving to death. Notwithstanding the great abundance of the last harvest, feed is becoming scarce, and price advancing. Some farmers who sold corn in the fall for 15 cents and Oats for 10, are now repurchasing, the former at 25, and the latter at 18: hay is selling at 10 to 12 dollars a ton. Those who have any thing to sell would do well to embrace the present opportunity, as prices must inevitably fall as soon as the canal is open. We understand that any quantity of corn and oats can be purchased in Tippecanoe County for 9 or 10 cents a bushel.

Butter has been very scarce here for the past two or three weeks. Those having it could readily obtain a shilling a pound for it now.

The court martial on Capt. Mackenzie for the execution of Spencer is not yet concluded.

*Earthquake in the West Indies.*—Later arrivals fully confirm the account of the disastrous earthquake in the West Indies.

At Point a Petre, Guadeloupe, 6000 persons had 'disappeared;' the bodies of 4000 had been dug out of the ruins and taken out to sea, to prevent a pestilence. Of 800 soldiers forming the regiment quartered there, only 40 remained. The massive fortifications were a heap of ruins, and the mouth of the harbor was completely choked up by rocks forced from the bottom of the sea. It was feared that the vessels in port would never be got out.

Nothing further had been heard from Montserrat. When last seen the Island was enveloped in a dense cloud of smoke or dust. The sea around was violently agitated.

The Ohio Board of Public Works have appointed P. Hoagland resident engineer for the Wabash and Erie Canal.

The three following articles are deserving the serious consideration of the people of Indiana. The first shows how the State of New York has been involved in debt to the amount of 20 millions by the extravagance of its Whig rulers in the short space of 5 years. The second and third articles show the judicious measures adopted by the Democratic Legislatures of Michigan and Illinois to restore the credit of their respective States, and relieve them from their difficulties. Indiana is bowed to the dust, her honor tarnished, and her credit lost, by the heavy load of debt which the Whigs have heaped on her. Our only hope is in a 'change.'—If our State could only be once relieved from the fangs of the greedy bloodsuckers who have so long preyed on her vitals, and her government once trusted to Democratic hands, we, too, might overcome our difficulties. Indiana is not more hopelessly involved than were Illinois and Michigan, nor are her resources in any way inferior. We see what a wise and patriotic legislation has accomplished for those states. Would not a similar course be equally beneficial here?

Citizens of Indiana! you may now see the difference between democratic and whig legislation. Ponder the matter well, and let your votes next August show that you have formed a correct conclusion.

## STATE DEBT.

From 1825, to 1837, while the state was in democratic hands, the debt of the state was only increased about two hundred thousand dollars, although the state built five new canals, measuring in length, one hundred and sixty five miles. What can the whigs show for the enormous increase of state debt under Gov. Seward's administration, in which some twenty million of debt has been contracted—and one mile of canal has been added by the federal whigs. The people have paid pretty dear for the four years rule of federal whigs. They will not be likely to place them in office again very soon.—*Hudson N. Y. Gaz.*

From the Constitutional Democrat.

## MICHIGAN.

### LIQUIDATION OF THE STATE DEBT.

The subject of the indebtedness of the state, growing out of the construction of our works of Internal Improvement, formed a prominent subject of conversation and action during the last session of our State Legislature. We are indebted to a correspondent for the following sketch of the provisions of the law passed on the subject:

THE HONOR OF THE COMMONWEALTH.—The legislature and executive of the state of Michigan, near the close of the late session, passed an act entitled "*An act to liquidate the public debt, and provide for the payment of interest, &c.*" which will redound much to the honor, and greatly advance the character of her industrious and enterprising citizens. The interest upon all the bonds issued by the state, for which we have received consideration, is by this act amply provided for, and in a manner which is and should be perfectly satisfactory to the bond holders.—The attention of the legislature was called to this subject, in the annual message of the Governor, at the opening of the session, and the result of a patient and laborious investigation of the subject, and a searching enquiry into the present and prospective resources of the state, is seen in the act of which we speak. By the terms of the enactment, the bonds of the state are to be issued, bearing interest from July 1st, 1845, at the rate of six per cent, and payable in 1850, to liquidate the interest which has already accrued and will hereafter accrue up to 1845, on the amount of the state loan, for which the state has received consideration. The faith of the state, and the proceeds of her public works after 1845, are pledged for the faithful payment of the interest on the public debt thereafter. The act further provides, with commendable magnanimity, for a fair and equitable settlement as respects the bonds of the state, unfortunately obtained, and hypothecated by the United States Bank, and its tender the Morris and Canal Company, by declaring that upon a surrender of said bonds, they shall receive from the Governor other bonds in all respects like the original ones, to the amount which the state has received in money, and also new bonds for the interest due thereon, on a similar basis with those to be issued to the bona fide holder above mentioned. Thus it will be seen that the commonwealth of Michigan, ever jealous of her credit and honor, has been foremost in sustaining and protecting both, while, should it by any casualty so happen that the income of her great Central and Southern Railroads prove insufficient to liquidate the whole amount of interest abroad provided for the deficiency may then be made up by a limited tax. The provisions of the act are such as will commend themselves to the candid and enlightened judgment of our citizens while they will prove to the world that our beautiful peninsula with her hardy, enterprising and industrious population, will be the last to repudiate her indebtedness, or deny the seal on her bonds.

ILLINOIS.—The Legislature of Illinois have thus far worked well. First, they have reduced the public debt over four millions of dollars. Second, they have provided for the completion of the canal, and the gradual liquidation of the canal debt. Third, they have relieved the state Treasury from debt and placed its operations on the solid foundation of gold and silver. Fourth, they have diminished the annual public expenditures. Fifth, they have rid the state of the currency of broken banks, by putting them in liquidation. Sixth, they have effected a total separation of the unhallowed connection between Bank and State. Well done good and faithful servants!

*'Union of the Whigs for the sake of the Union.'*—There is a split between the Clay and Antimasonic fragments of the universal Whig party in Pennsylvania. The Lancaster Union and Sentinel (Antimasonic) has hoisted the flag of Gen. Scott, and thus berates those of his fellows who are inclined to support Clay:—

'We cannot believe that men, like the honest and intelligent Anti-Masons of Lancaster county, who have time and again thwarted, are prepared now to turn round and and give the lie direct to all their former protestations of honest oppositions to bloody, oath-bound Masonry, by joining in their wife enemies in the support of GRAND MASTER CLAY, who, but a few years since, endeavored to establish in this country a MASONIC GOVERNMENT!

'Every man who has acted—or pretended to have acted—with the Anti-Masonic party from pure and honest motives, and now suffer himself to be seduced into the support of the candidate of the Grand Lodge, publishes to the world his own hypocrisy, and says in effect: 'I hereby declare that I have been for years a political hypocrite, and most unblushingly lied and countenanced lies against the Masonic Institution!'

'That there are some who have acted with us, and by us elected to office repeatedly as Anti-Masons, prepared to take such a step, and with their own hands record their own infamy, we readily believe. But we do not believe—nor will we credit it until our own eyes witness the fact—that there is one honest Anti Mason in Lancaster county yet prepared to desert his long cherished principles—principles he has so often seen triumphant—and unite with allies—allies whose vocation is treachery—in the support of one who has sneered at and reviled his principles, and insulted his party! If there is a single man so prepared to act, we shall be grieved to be called upon to record his infamy!

Gov. Fairfield has been elected Senator by the Maine Legislature, in place of Rufus Williams.

Hon. William P. Fessenden received the votes of the Whigs.

## TO THE DEMOCRATS—CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.

Democrats of Grant, and the adjoining counties, arouse, awake from your slumbers; the enemy is commencing operations—it is time for you to be preparing for action. For the two past years our Whig opponents have exerted every faculty—every device—every energy to incorporate themselves with the Abolition, or third party, in order to secure the election of their candidates for office.—They have in most cases failed. The abolitionists, or rather a portion of them who could not be caught in the trap, were too independent, and would not agree to 'pay the fiddler' while their whig friends 'danced.'—In the last campaign, no declination for the public eye' was unfolded. All was mystery with both these parties. The democrats came out boldly and unhesitatingly, relying on the strength of their principles and the *bottom* of their candidates. They proved successful, verifying the old adage that 'honesty is the best policy.' What course do our whig friends propose now? Why they reject the abolitionists as unfaithful allies, and reproach them with treachery! What, treachery!! Say our readers!! Yes, treachery, in cause you did not sustain our candidates, generally. Well, well, as Bailie Nicol Jarvie said, 'we'll let that flea stick by the wall' for the present.

But what think you Democratic readers, is the present state of the *wise* leaders of the whig party? It is really laughable—truly comical—and no little absurd. Hush, and listen! They have determined, Ha! ha! ha! ha! (I wish I was'nt fat) to cut the Abolitionists and try to (mark it) split up the Democrats. 'Tis true, and pay dirt, 'tis true!' A great mass meeting is called at Marion, the capital of Grant County (we have not noticed the date yet) of the DEMOCRATIC WHIGS—democratic whigs—Oh, ye *coons and coonettes!* Democratic whigs! good, very good; but for what purpose tell us pray? Why for the great, the glorious, the important purposes, of running Dr. Thompson of Allen county off the track for Congress, and *forcing*, (for all we know he's not a candidate) Judge Kilgore to face Andrew Kennedy on the stump. It has just been discovered that Dr Thompson has not the stumping faculty—Kilgore has, and if he does not attend very punctually to the duties of his judgeship, it is presumed that eight dollars a day might persuade him to go to Congress.—Hurrah for the Democratic Whigs of Grant. *Marion Democratic Herald.*

From the Democratic Herald.

DISTRICT CONVENTION.—Some time since, as our readers are all aware, we stated, that, in our opinion, our present able Representative in Congress would have no opposition in the District—that is—no democratic opposition; subsequently, by a letter from the North, we adopted the opinion, that our friends in that section, were desirous of nomination by Convention. In order to gratify their feelings and to effect entire unanimity in our ranks, we suggested a convention to be held at Fort Wayne

We are now enabled to state that such a course—is entirely unnecessary, inasmuch as our whole heard friends, propose to *Elect him by acclamation!* Go it, Democrats! We have nominated him by acclamation, let us elect in similar style.

This is our feeling in relation to this subject, and we rejoice to find by the Fort Wayne Sentinel of the 11th inst, which reached us last mail by the Richmond route, that our Allen co. friends take the same view.

The Whig Convention called, a notice for which will be seen in another column, may nominate their office seeking candidate We are prepared to meet him with our *well tried* and *faithful* Representative, in the late Congress, and doubt not but the stump will prove as favorable to his talents, as the Hall of the capitol in Washington City.

We are pleased—gratified to learn that our friends like ourselves, have brought Mr. Kennedy's name before the public, of their own free will, and entirely independent of the dictation of leading men.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The following gentlemen, it appears by returns published in the South Carolina papers, will compose the Representation of this State in the next Congress:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st District, | James A. Black. | |
| 2d | " | Richard F. Simpson, |
| 3d | " | Joseph A. Woodward, |
| 4th | " | John Campbell, |
| 5th | " | Armistead Burke, |
| 6th | " | Isaac E. Holmes, |
| 7th | " | R. Barnwell Rhett. |

*The Cabinet.*—We learn from the Nation at Intelligencer that the Hon. John C. Spencer, entered upon the duties of Secretary of the Treasury on the 8th instant. And also, that the Hon. James Madison Porter, of Pennsylvania, has accepted the appointment and entered upon the duties of Sec'y of the War Department.

From the Cincinnati Republican.

## OHIO CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

The bill reported to the house of Representatives on Thursday last by Col. Olney, and immediately passed by that body, has received the sanction of the Senate, and become a law.

The following will show the political complexion of the districts, taking the vote of last fall, for Corwin and Shannon as a test:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Democratic Majority, | 1253 |
| 2 | do | 550 |
| 3 | Whig, | 2513 |
| 4 | do | 3353 |
| 5 | Democratic, | 1044 |
| 6 | do | 1611 |
| 7 | do | 834 |
| 8 | do | 567 |
| 9 | do | 819 |
| 10 | do | 1168 |
| 11 | do | 1864 |
| 12 | Whig, | 1028 |
| 13 | Democratic, | 720 |
| 14 | Whig | 694 |
| 15 | Democratic, | 1150 |
| 16 | do | 1744 |
| 17 | do | 1427 |
| 18 | do | 1804 |
| 19 | Whig, | 1004 |
| 20 | do | 3471 |
| 21 | Democratic, | 192 |

*Reported escape of the Texan Prisoners.*—The schr. Emblem, Capt. Kinney, arrived yesterday from Matamoros, which port she left on the 9th Feb.

The Captain reports that on the 22d, while lying off the bar waiting for a pilot, news came that the prisoners captured at Mier with Col. Fisher had risen upon their guard at Saltillo, overpowered them after a short struggle, and started in hot haste for Texas.

From Saltillo to the Rio Grande there is a direct road, and as Col. Jordan once made a successful escape from near the same point with a less number of men, it is more than probable that Fisher's men will be able to do the same thing, provided they were able to secure a sufficiency of arms and ammunition to fight their way through.

*Justice to the West.*—The Albany Argus says—

'The bill for the protection of commerce on Lake Michigan has become a law. It passed both the Senate and the House of Representatives without division, so strong was the conviction of its justice and propriety.

It appropriates $30,000 for the harbor at Milwaukie, 25 000 at Racine, 20,000 at Southport, and $6,000 or a light house at the same place. We believe it also makes appropriations (though the amount we know not) for the continuance of the very important works at Chicago; also for the harbors of Michigan City in Indiana, and St. Joseph's and Grand River, in Michigan.

NAVAL.—*A Chace.*—The Norfolk Herald has received advices that the U. S. Brig Hazer, Lieut. Comg Bullus, arrived at Matanzas, on the 20th ult., from a cruze near the isle of Pines; having fallen in and given chase to a topsail schr., whose movements and appearance excited suspicion, but which contrived to make her escape without being overhauled.

Dr. L. G. Thompson, the would be great man of Allen county, who introduced a Bill to have the revised statutes printed in German, *provided the Germans would pay for it*, is floundering under the castigation of our correspondent Allen. If the Dr. will assist over his own signature that he did not offer an amendment to Mr Chamberlain's proposition, to publish the laws also in the Miami or Potawatomie language, we will pledge ourselves to prove that he did do so, and has wilfully lied about it. And yet after this designed insult, he prates about his regard for the Germans. Of one thing our German friends are well assured, that when the Whigs flatter them, they are after either their money or their votes.—And that is just the case with Dr. Thompson.—*Goshen Democrat.*

*Who protects the Laborer?*—A great deal has been said by the advocates of protection respecting the benefits to the laborers, arising from the favors of large manufacturing establishment. The poor and humble, it is said, find employment and derive support and wealth from them. This appears very well to assert at a distance. But if the laborers should tell the whole story, some terrible cases of oppression would come to light. An instance of the kind, on the part of the corporations of Lowell, has just been exposed in a petition from some the operatives, to the Massachusetts Legislature. It appears from this petition, that by a combination among the corporations, if any person leaves work in a mill, in less than a year's service, the name of such person is sent to all the other mills, who are pledged to refuse employment to the person thus marked and proscribed. The petitioners further stated that, after they had entered into the agreement with the Middlesex mill to work twelve months, (which they were compelled to sign or not be employed) their wages were reduced twenty five per centum without their consent. They then left, as they had a perfect right to do; for the agreement, if binding on the girls to stay, was equally binding on the corporation to continue the wages with which the work began; otherwise the company ought at least to pay the wages, and still demand the service. It further is affirmed that, after the girls were driven from the Middlesex mill by this unjust reduction, their names were reported to all the other mills in the combination, and entered on their books as "turnouts from Middlesex," and they are now refused employment in these mills, at any price, solely on this ground.

One great argument of the advocates of a high tariff, is the advantages which arise from opening as they say a particular field for domestic industry. It is a scheme whose operation is to make the poor, but independent, citizens work in subjection to the will of the rich, and, as in England, whole towns shall be dependent on a few owners of great workshops.—*N. Y. Ev. Post.*

MARRIED.—On Wednesday Evening by the Rev. A. T. Rankin, Mr. Ammon Fox to Miss Margarett Ann daughter of James Edwards, of this place.

A lot of rich cake duly received, &c. &c.

"Behind thee lies youth's fairy land;
Before thee, robed in light
The enchanted Isles of Wedded Love
Burst on thy raptured sight,
And thou hast waved farewell to that,
And gazest now on these,
Where, rocking in the glittering bay,
Thy barque awaits the breeze."

On Thursday last Capt. John C. Swiney of this place to *Mrs.* Armitage of Wabash County.

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We are authorised to announce the name of B. BROWNING as a candidate for the office of Road Supervisor in the 4th district, Wayne township.

# Valuable Law Books

PUBLISHED BY COLLINS, KEESE & CO, 254 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

KINNE'S LAW COMPENDIUM.

QUESTIONS and answers on law, alphabetically arranged, with reference to the most approved authorities, by Asa Kinne, Esq. 2 volumes; 1st volume containing 600 pages; 2d vol. 750. Collins, Keese & Co., 254 Pearl street, N. York., 1840. The plan, arrangement and execution of this work, has received the highest commendations from many of the most distinguished jurists in the U. S., a few only of which we subjoin.

*Extract of a Letter from James T. Austin, Esq., Att'y General of the State of Massachusetts.*

I have examined this work to some extent and have been greatly satisfied with its plan and execution. The manner of presenting the subject to the mind by a direct question, is exceedingly well calculated in my judgment to produce a clear and exact impression, especially in a science like the law, in which precision and accuracy are indispensable.

The answers given are full and explicit, and fortified by an exhibition of authority which demonstrate the industry and learning with which the work has been prepared.

I cannot doubt that it will be well received by profession, and be found useful to the public.

JAMES T. AUSTIN.

*From Chief Justice Williams, of Vermont.*

The utility of a work of this kind depends upon the accuracy with which it is compiled.

From the attention I have been able to give it, I should think you had bestowed much labor and industry upon the work, and that the answers are faithfully and accurately digested from the several books to which reference is had, and that it will be useful to the profession.

CHAS. K. WILLIAMS.

*From Judge Bouvier, Philadelphia.*

I have examined the work and do not hesitate to say it will be highly useful to students and professional men generally. The plan is calculated to impress the memory by calling the attention to a single point which, perhaps, would have escaped observation.

I have found it correct in giving the answers, and the references which are made cannot fail to be useful in making further research.

J. BOUVIER.

*From Wm. L. Hirst, Esq. Philadelphia.*

I have examined the work with great pleasure. It is calculated to be a greater help to the student than any other work of its size now extant, and will find its way upon every lawyer's table as a valuable ready reference. The authorities are concentrated upon the questions so skillfully, that besides the advantage peculiar to this work of presenting the decisions of English and American cases at a glance, there is as much reference as in a digest of quadruple its size.

WM. L. HIRST.

KINNE'S BLACKSTONE.

The most important parts of Blackstone's Commentaries reduced to questions and answers—by *Asa Kinne.* One volume, second edition, improved and enlarged, with Index and Glossary. N. Y. 1839.

This compilation has received the approbation of Charles Walworth and Kent of New York, Chief Justice Cranch of Washington City, Chief Justice Williams of Vermont, Chief Justice Weston of Maine, Chief Justice Tucker of Virginia, Mr. Justice Story of Cambridge University, Ovid F. Johnson, Attorney General of Pennsylvania, R. S. Field, Attorney General of New Jersey, Hon. Judges, Peters, Jones, Hoover, and Conrad of Philadelphia, Hon. Lucas Thompson of Staunton Va., P. S. Duponceau, Wm L. Hirst, David Paul Brown, and Joseph Ingersol, Esq. of Philadelphia, President John Tyler, &c.

KINNE'S KENT.

The most important parts of Kent's Commentaries on American Law, reduced to questions and answers.—*By Asa Kinne.* 2d edition, with an Index and Glossary, 1840. The bench and bar of the United States have given the most flattering testimonials in favor of this publication.

*Extract of a letter from Chancellor Kent to the Author.*

'I am much pleased with the ability, fidelity, and accuracy, with which you have stated the answers as drawn from the text. I approve of the work and wish it success, for I think it is well calculated to facilitate and promote the study and diffusion of the elementary principles of constitutional and municipal law embodied in the commentaries.' JAS. KENT.

*From Chief Justice Hornblower of New Jersey.*

The extract of a letter from the learned commentator which accompanies the work, must be highly gratifying to the author, which it affords ample pledge to the profession and to the public at large of the accuracy and fidelity with which he has executed his design. With him I approve of the work and wish it success. *It will be useful* not only to the student and the lawyer, but to every scholar and every citizen, who wishes to become acquainted with the great principles of constitutional and municipal law under which we live. This valuable work ought to be read in all our high schools, and such being the case it would not fail to contribute largely to the extension of that knowledge of the institutions and laws of our country, which it so essential to their perpetuity and a right enjoyment of their blessings. JOS. C. HORNBLOWER.

*From his Excellency Wm. Pennington, Governor of the State of New Jersey.*

Kinne's Kent is in my opinion a valuable work and must greatly aid the student in acquiring a knowledge of the law.

No plan is so good for drawing the mind to the subject as putting a direct question.

Young men of all professions and business would do well to purchase and read this work as containing an abridgment of the laws of the country in which they live.

WM. PENNINGTON.

KINNE'S
QUARTERLY LAW COMPENDIUM

Or digest of cases reported in the U. States and Great Britain in 1841, 1842 & 1843. Alphabetically arranged. Being an

*Appendix to Kinne's Law Compendium.*

Published quarterly in Januar, April, July and October, by Asa Kinne.

Price, one dollar a year. Funds current where subscribers reside will be taken at par. Post masters are at liberty to receive subscriptions, and forward them to the publisher under their frank—thus affording an opportunity to all who wish to order the work, and pay for it without expense. Postage, 100 miles, 3 cents, over 100 5 cents.

NOTE.—Kinne's Appendix, for 1842,—112 pages,—will be mailed to subscribers to any part of the United States, Price 75 cents. Postage, 100 miles, 11 cents; over 160 miles 16 cents.

COLLINS, KEESE, & Co.
3m36 254, Pearl street N. Y.

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WINDOW GLASS—8x10, 10x12, 10x14, 10x15, 11x17, 12x18, and 16x22 low for cash. B. SAUNDERS.
Jan. 14.

## Sale of Real Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I shall expose to sale at the Court house door, in Fort Wayne, Allen County, Indiana, on the 15th day of April 1843, the following property to wit:—All the right and title of Hiram T. Dewey in lot no 472 in Hanna's addition to Fort Wayne, lots no. 2 and 3 in block 28 in Ewing's addition, including all buildings thereon; also a good frame shop on lot 59, in said town, and a lease of one year from 1st day of March, 1843, here tofore occupied by said Dewey.

All the right and title of Asa Miller to Lot no. 6 Block 10 and lot no. 12 block 19 in Ewing's addition to Fort Wayne.

Fract. S W qr sec 31, T 30, R 11.
E hf S W qr Sec 29, T 31, R 13.
S W hf S. E qr Sec 11, T 32, R 14.
163 acres known as the Kruso property.
W hf N E qr sec 10 T 32, R 12.
E hf N hf N W qr sec 4, T 31, R 11 E.

All the right and title of Thos F Lane to lot no 90, Fairport, Allen county, Indiana.

All the right and title of Amzi Merriam to S E frac qr sec 33, T 29, R 13 E containing 100 62 acres.

All the right and title of Wm Thorp to N E qr of sec 18 T 30 N of R 13 east.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A M. Terms Cash.

R E FLEMING, Assignee.
March 20, '43. 39

*Sale of Personal Property.*

NOTICE is hereby given that I will offer for sale at the auction room of E. Stapleford in the City of Fort Wayne, on the 15th day of April, 1843, a quantity of Jewelry, watch materials, Books, and other articles.

Also, 12 Berkshire hogs.
An assortment of garden seeds.
One hundred peach trees.
One hundred fruit trees including plum, apple &c.

R E FLEMING, Assignee.
*March* 20, 1843. 39

## NOTICE.

THE Trustees of St. AugustinesChurch in Fort Wayne gave Francis Comparet on the 17th of July, 1841, a note of $1260 92; this note was lost, and in consequence of a settlement made on the 17th of March, 1843, between the said parties, the note must be considered of no value.

F D LASSELLE,
Secretary of the board of Trustees.
Fort Wayne, March 20th, 1843 39

PROSPECTUS

*Der ersten Deutschen Zeitung im Staate Indiana, unter Dem Nahmen:*

DER

# Deutsche Beobachter

VON INDIANA.

LAENGST war es schon wohl ein Beduerfnis, dass in einem Staate, worin so viele Deutsche wohnen wie in Indiana, auch eine Deutsche Zeitung erscheine, welche es sich zur Pflicht macht, nicht nur die Deutsche Muttersprache zu erhalten, sondern auch ihren Lesern sowohl in commercieller als oeconomischer Hinsicht die neuesten Erfindungen mitzutheilen, und vornehmlich so viel in ihren Kraeften steht die rein Democratischen Grundsaetze zu verbreiten und zu vertheidigen. Der Deutsche Beobachter macht es sich zur Pflicht, so viel in seinen Kraeften steht, die Rechte und Freiheit der Baerger zu vertheidigen, die aecht Democratischen Grundsaetze aufrecht zu erhalten und gegen die Angriffe und Verlaeumdungen des Whygthums zu beschuetzen; das Neuste von Europa und hier seinen Lesern mitzutheilen, und zur Unterhaltung und Vergnuegen seiner schoenen Leserinnen Erzaehlungen Gedichte und Raethsel mit beizufuegen. Es wird Keine Muehe sparen, die gerechten Anforderungen seiner geneigten Leser und Leserinnen zu befriedigen, bittet aber auch zugleich um guetige Nachsicht, wenn es gleich anfangs noch nicht ganz ihren Erwartungen entsprechen solte, und empfiehlt sich dann ganz besonders zu einer recht zahlreichen Subscription.

BEDINGUNGEN:

Der DEUTSCHE BEOBACHTER erscheint regelmaessig jede Woche in FORT WAYNE sobald die Deutschen Drucker Lettern angelangt sind.—Der Preis ist fuer ein Yahr $1 50 in Vorausbezahlung, oder $2 00 im Laufe des Yahrs. Keiner Kann die Zeitung aufgeben, bis alle Rueckstaende bezahlt sind. Briefe und Mittheilungen werden nur aus der Post Office genommen, wen sie francirt sind. Bekanntmachungen, sowohl hiesige wie auswaertige werden nur gegen Zahlung eingerueckt, wofuer der Preis so gering als moeglich soll gesteltt werden, und in der naechsten Nummer angegeben werden soll. Wer 10 subscribenten einsammelt, und den betrag einsendet, erhaelt 12 Exemplare zugeschikt. Die Herren Post Meister machen es zu ihre Pflicht Gelt und Subscribenden post frei einzusenden.

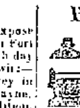
Dr. G. SCHMITZ,
*Redacteur.*
THOMAS TIGAR,
*Drucker.*

Editors in Indiana will confer a favor by noticing this in their respective papers. Democrats throughout the state are requested to exert themselves in procuring and forwarding the names of subscribers.

LARD Wanted at this office in payment of Newspaper accounts.

QUEENSWARE and CHINA, newest styles—Glass Ware, &c.
*HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.*

## Partnership Formed.



THE subscribers would inform the public that they are now carrying on the BLACKSMITH BUSINESS at the well known stand of John Fairfield opposite the Old Council House, where they will be ready to wait on those who may favor them with their custom. The former subscriber feels grateful for past favors, that now this connection is formed, their punctual attendance to business will merit a continuance. We will make and repair, warranted, *axes, iron wagons, buggies* and almost all kinds of work in our line generally called for. We do not bragg what great things we are going to do, but let the community judge for themselves. We will take any thing for our work that can be appropriated to the use of our families; but prompt pay must be expected in order to be accommodated.

JOHN FAIRFIELD.
WESTERN REYNOLDS.

All those that have outstanding accounts with the subscriber, are called on for settlement. By getting his dues, he will be enabled to pay those he owes.

JOHN FAIRFIELD.
March 11, 1843. 27

## Notice to Architects.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there will be offered for sale to the best and lowest bidder, on the last Monday in April next, being the 24th day of said month at the Auditor's Office in Bluffton, the building of a

*Brick Court House and Public Offices*

in the town of Bluffton. Wells Co. Ia.

Bidders are expected to come well recommended, as to their competency and responsibility.

A plan and specifications of said buildings may be seen, at any time, at the Auditor's office in Bluffton.

By order of the board of Commissioners for Wells county.

LEWIS S. GROVE, A W C.
March 11, 1843. [p. f. $1 50) 27-3

## Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution issued out of the Clerk's office, of the Allen circuit court and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Joshua Holmes, I will expose to sale at the courthouse door in the city of Fort Wayne between the hours of 10 o'clock A M and 4 o'clock P M, on the 25th day of March, 1843, the rents and profits for seven years, of the following described property to wit: Lots no. 120 and 97 in Rockhill's addition to the town of Fort Wayne, and if the same should fail to rent for a sufficient sum to satisfy the said debt, interest cost and accruing costs, I will then offer the fee simple of said property. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock P. M.

Taken as the property of Joseph Holmes, to satisfy an execution in favor of William Rockhill.

B. B. STEVENS, Sh'ff A. C.
March 11, 1843 37

J. S. FANCHER,
*Attorney and Counsellor-at Law,*
FORT WAYNE, IA.

Office on Columbia-street, nearly opposite the post-office.
March 4, 1843. y26

COOMBS & BRACKENRIDGE
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
FORT WAYNE, IA.

Will attend to all civil business at law or in Chancery entrusted to their care. Office on Clinton street, half way between Hamilton and Williams' store and the Bank.

N. B. All persons indebted to the late firm of EWING & BRACKENRIDGE will please call upon R. Brackenridge and pay up.
Feb 2 1843 y52.

E. F. COLERICK,
*NOTARY PUBLIC,*

May be found at the office of D. H. Colerick, on Berry-street, two doors east of the Market House.
Fort Wayne, Dec. 23, 1842. y26

## Cabinet Furniture.

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of Fort Wayne and its vicinity that they are now carrying on the CABINETMAKING BUSINESS,

Their shop is on Calhoun street in the building occupied in part by Andrew Eminger as a chair factory, where they will be happy at all times to wait upon all who may favor them with their custom. Their ware shall not be surpassed in quality by any manufactured in the place.

Old furniture repaired and repolished in the best manner at short notice.

F. SMALLHOUSE
C. FINK.
Fort Wayne, March 10, 1843 y37

## Drugs & Medicines.

THE subscribers have on hand a general assortment of *Medicines* which they will sell low; consisting in part of the following:

Epsom and Glauber Saults.
Cream Tartar.
Sulphur.
Castor Oil & Olive do.
Turkey Opium.
Sulph. Quinine.
Rhubarb.
Paregoric.
Bateman's drops,
Nerve and bone Liniment,
Senna & Manna.

HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.
Jan. 28. 1843.

BOOTS! BOOTS!! BOOTS!!!

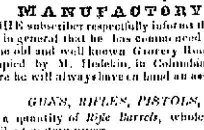
*Encourage Home Manufacture.*

THE undersigned respectfully informs his old customers and the public generally that he has just returned from the eastern cities with the largest and best stock ever brought to this market, consisting of

Spanish sole leather,
Upper leather, course and fine,
Kip skins of various qualities,
Calf skins of a superior kind,
Moroccos, &c. &c.

together with India Rubber Over Shoes, and a general assortment of Shoe Findings, all of which he is prepared to make up to order in the cheapest and most fashionable style, for the ready cash.

The farmers of this and the neighboring counties can purchase at this establishment on better terms than any other in Northern Indiana. Give us a call. A. LINTZ.
Dec. 10, '42. y24



NEW AND RIFLE GUN MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public in general that he has commenced business in the old and well known Grocery Room lately occupied by M. Hedekin, in Columbia Street, where he will always have on hand an assortment of

*GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS,*

and a quantity of *Rifle Barrels,* wholesale and retail, at eastern prices.

All kinds of *repairing* will be punctually attended to and done in the best manner, *cheaper than ever,* and warranted. All kinds of PRODUCE will be taken for work. The community will find it to their great advantage to give me a call.

WILLIAM IBA,
*from Lancaster, Pa.*
Fort Wayne, Dec. 2, 1842 y23

## Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed, from the Allen Circuit Court, against goods, chattels, lands and tenements of Samuel Sowers and John Spencer (bail) I have levied upon the following real estate, to wit: The west half of the southwest quarter of section four in Township 32, North of range 11 East, containing 80 acres; and I will offer the rents and profits for seven years of the same at the Court House door in the city of Fort Wayne between the hours of 10 o'clock A M and 4 o'clock P M on the 1st day of April next; and if the same should fail to rent for a sufficient sum to satisfy said debt, interest, cost, and accruing costs, I will then offer the fee simple sale to commence at 2 o'clock

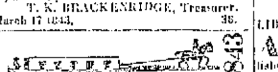
Taken on execution as the property of Sam'l Sowers, to satisfy an execution in favor of State Bank of Indiana.

B. B. STEVENS, Sh'ff A. C.
March 18th 1843.

*Notice to the Tax Payers of Allen County.*

THOSE who have not as yet paid their taxes, are hereby notified that I will attend at my office, for the reception of the same until the 22d day of April next, persons delinquent after that time will be charged with a penalty of ten per cent, and six per cent interest.

T. K. BRACKENRIDGE, Treasurer.
March 17 1843, 36.



## Collins, Palmer, and Co.

*Forwarding and Commission Merchants. TOLEDO, OHIO,*

AGENTS FOR MERCHANTS' TRANSPORTATION CO, AND TROY AND OSWEGO LINES.

*Dealers in Salt, Flour, Grain, Coal, Pig Iron, &c.*

ARE now prepared to make liberal advances on produce for sale at Toledo, or destined for an eastern market; Also, to contract for freights from and to New York, for any point on the Wabash and Erie canal, for the above responsible lines.

JOHN M. COLLINS,
PETER PALMER,
T. O. CONNELL.

REFER TO

Suydam, Sage & Co. New York
Hess & Powers, "
P. Wilkie, Agt. S. T. Co. "
James S. Wyckoff & Co. "
Robt. Hunter & Co. Albany
Hunter, Palmer, & Co. Buffalo
Bronson & Crocker, Oswego
C. Howard. Esq., Detroit
Hamilton & Williams, Fort Wayne
Otis Clapp, Boston.

Jan. 21, 1843, 1y30

## New School.

E H. MURRAY, would respectfully inform the citizens of Fort Wayne, that he has opened his school in the vicinity of Ewing's Addition at what is known as Tinkham's school house, on the common, near to his residence.—Experience in the tuition and rearing of youth, justifies the idea on the part of the teacher, of giving satisfaction.

TERMS:—For Orthography, Spelling, Reading and writing, $2 50 per quarter. Arithmetic, Grammar and Geography. $3 per quarter.

NOTICE is hereby given, that administration of the estate of Marshall S. Wines, late of *Allen* County, dec'd, has been granted to the undersigned. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to file them in the Clerk's office immediately. All indebted to the estate must make immediate payment.

The estate is supposed to be insolvent.

SAM'L HANNA,
HUGH M'CULLOCH,
O. W. JEFFERDS,
Adm'rs
Fort Wayne, Oct. 25, 1842. 3n 16

## Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution issued out of the Clerk's office of the Allen Circuit Court and to me directed, I will offer for sale at the court house door in the city of Fort Wayne, between the hours of 10 o'clock A M and 4 o'clock P M on the 4th day of February 1843, the rents and profits for seven years of the following described real estate to wit: The north half of the north west quarter of section no. 3, in township no 31, north of range no. 12 east, containing 89 acres and ninety four hundredths of an acre; and if the same shall fail to rent for a sufficient sum to satisfy said debt, interest, cost and accruing costs I will then offer the fee simple of said property.

Taken as the property of Anderson S. Ballard to satisfy an execution in favor of Thomas Hamilton.

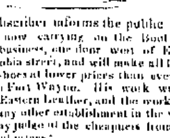
B. B. STEVENS, Sh'ff A. C.
January 11, 1843.

☞ The above sale is postponed by order of plaintiff until Saturday, April 1st, 1843.

B. B. STEVENS, Sheriff A. C.
Feb. 4, 1843. 32

150 BBLS. superfine Lafayette FLOUR, a very superior article, for sale at Hamilton & Williams new store.

## Cheap Boot and Shoe Shop.



THE subscriber informs the public that he is now carrying on the Boot and Shoe making business, one door west of Evans' store on Columbia street, and will make all kinds of boots and shoes at lower prices than ever before offered in Fort Wayne. His work will be all of the best Eastern leather, and the workmanship equal to any other establishment in the west. The public may judge of the cheapness from the following list of prices:

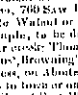
| | |
|---|---|
| Good coarse boots | $3,25 |
| " Shoes | 1 87 |
| Women's Bootees | 1 87 |
| Kip Boots | 4 25 |
| Calf Boots | 5 50 |

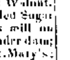
and all other work in proportion. Mending done at short notice.

Hides and wheat taken at market price for work. GEORGE NILL
Dec. 29, 1842. 6m 27.

*Furniture and Chairs for sale, or exchanged for Country Produce.*

PRICES TO SUIT THE HARD TIMES!!!





H. P. TINCKHAM invites the farmers to call at his old establishment, west of B. W. Taylor's store, on Columbia-street, and see the quality and prices of his chairs and Furniture. A general assortment will be constantly kept on hand.

Also, 700 Saw Logs wanted. Black Walnut, White Walnut or Butternut, and Curled Sugar or Maple, to be delivered at Ewing's mill on Cedar creek; Thompson & Miller's, feeder dam; Owens', Browning's or Fairfield's, on St. Mary's; Bayless, on Aboite; Stasner, New Haven; the Mills in town or on the bank of the Canal within 10 miles of Fort Wayne.

Dec. 31, 1842.

*Neal's Patent Lard Lamp*

THE best most cleanly and economical article of the kind ever invented. Manufactured and for sale by

M. LEWIS.
Fort Wayne, March 4, 1843. 36

Window Glass.

A FULL ASSORTMENT just received by *HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.*

GROCERIES.—A fresh supply of family Groceries, just received by
HAMILTON WILLIAMS

MERINOES.—French and English Merinoes various qualities and colors, unusually low at

HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.

1843. 1843.

# E. Haskell & Co.

# Forwarding & Commission Merchants,

*Agents for the New York and Toledo Line, and dealers in Flour, Pork, Salt, Plaster, Grain, &c.*

TOLEDO.

REFER TO

Messrs. Mott & Co., Toledo.
P. Evans & Co., } Defiance,
Sprague & Brown, }
J. W. Townley & Co., Fort Wayne.

J. J. Holls No. 16 South St. is agent of N. Y. and Toledo Line, in New York city.

N. B. We are proprietors of a large number of Lake Vessels of the first class, which will enable us to give despatch to all property consigned to us, for shipment to an eastern market.

Toledo, March, 1843. p-6m28

# Democratic Review.

LIBERAL OFFER TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS

A FEW complete sets of the Democratic Review still remaining on hand, the Publishers are enabled for a short time to make the following extremely liberal proposal. To any person who shall remit to them, direct under frank of the postmaster, $10 in current funds, they agree to forward a complete set of the new series of the Review, commencing July, 1841, to January, 1843, inclusive, (comprising 19 numbers,) gratuitously, and to continue to send the work for two years coming, to January, 1845.—This unprecedented instance of liberality—involving a gift of eighteen consecutive numbers of such a periodical,—the publishers cannot doubt will be at once appreciated, and it is scarcely necessary to remind all who would avail themselves of such pre-eminent advantages, to be immediate in their application.

Remittances should be addressed to the Publishers, J & H G LANGLEY,
57 Chatham street New York.

THE LADY'S
*World of Fashion and Literature,*

THE CHEAPEST AND MOST ELEGANT MAGAZINE IN THE UNION.

EDITED BY MRS. ANN S. STEPHENS

## 20 Copies for $20.

THIS elegant and popular Lady's Magazine will commence a new volume in a style of rare magnificence with the January issue, a number containing THREE ENGRAVINGS of the most costly and expensive character. The publisher has experienced, during the past year, the most unqualified success, and enters upon the New Year with a determination to outstrip all contemporaries.

The embellishments for the new volume are of the most splendid and costly character, combining every variety of style, and executed by the first artists the country can produce. The work has been the lady's favorite, and this reputation it will continue to maintain. Hence, the character of its literature will continue to be such as to commend it especially to the sex. It will contain articles from the most popular and pleasing writers of the day, on every variety of subject, but the work will be in the main devoted to the cultivation of the home virtues. Hence, most of the stories will be of a practical, domestic character, from the pens of the best female writers. The literary matter will not be the reflex of any one female mind, but will contain the choicest productions of a galaxy of female writers. The effort shall still be to render the work an indispensable requisite to the *boudoir* of every lady of taste in the land; and, therefore, not its literary matter alone shall be compiled for their taste; but it will contain,

*Monthly Fashions, Elegantly Colored,*

which for excellence of drawing, correctness in every particular, and extreme beauty of the coloring and engraving, shall far excell any thing from other quarters. The fact that during the last year the 'Lady's World' has been the 'guide book' in matters of taste on costume in every city of the Union, has given it a position in the fashionable world, which cannot be shaken. The unknown fidelity of its designs to the Parisian and London styles, in advance, too, at least six weeks of all others, has placed it in the very first rank, as a work of authority in matters of dress. It is a well known fact, that the styles of the 'Lady's World' appear in the other periodicals, pretending to give the fashion, often four months later, when the styles have become common or obsolete.

LACE AND NEEDLE WORK.

The most elegant and the newest design of lace-work, embroidery, &c shall be given in the work with the latest style of caps, curtains, head-dresses &c, rendering the Lady's World a temple of usefulness as well as of taste, on the centre table of every lady. Of the various styles of engravings which will grace the pages of this work, we must mention as among the most elegant,

*Sartain's Unrivalled Mezzotints,*

of this celebrated artists for the new volume, and shall follow them up with Mezzotints from every artist of repute in the country. The most finished and beautiful

LINE AND STIPLE ENGRAVINGS

will also grace the pages of the work, from the hands of the very best artists that the country can produce. In fine, every variety and novelty of embellishments that may be found elsewhere, may be confidently looked for in the Lady's World. But the main design of the work is, to furnish, in elegant and attractive style, the earliest, most correct, and fullest report in advance of all the other Magazines, and prior to the issuing of them here, of the monthly fashions DIRECT FROM PARIS AND LONDON. This department will be under the control of French and English artists of the highest celebrity, so that every costume which appears in the Lady's World may be safely relied on as not having been trumped up at a second hand in this country, after they have been received. It is proposed not only to surpass in the excellence, but to issue every month, a number and variety of costumes, which shall put to the blush all other attempts at reporting for the fashionable world.

TIME OF PUBLICATION.

The Magazine will be issued on or before the 15th of the month preceding the month for which it will be published, or dated, or about the time the steamships which sail from Europe on the first of the month, usually arrive. Thus the work will be in the hands of every subscriber with the most correct fashions before they can be got out here, and anticipating all other Magazines at least six weeks.

THE CASH SYSTEM

The publisher, adhering strictly to the cash system in all his dealings, is enabled to offer the work to the American public unprecedentedly low—no work of the quality ever having been sent out at any less than double the price.

THE TERMS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Single Copies, | 2 00 | per annum |
| 3 Copies, | 5 00 | " |
| 8 Copies, | 10 00 | " |
| 20 Copies, | 20 00 | " |

The advantage to clubs and Postmasters of the above terms, over any other periodical in the Union, are apparent.

Editors who will copy this Prospectus and send us a marked paper, directed to "The United States Saturday Post," shall be entered on the exchange list, and be regularly served with the work for one year.

Address, C. J. PETERSON,
No. 98 Chestnut Street Philadelphia.

SHEETINGS & SHIRTINGS:—Also Calicoes, Ginghams Drapers, Table cloths, &c.
HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.

*India Rubber Over Shoes*

HAMILTON & WILLIAMS have just received an assortment of Ladies and Misses' India Rubber over shoes.

FLANNELS—Scarlet Green and blue white and white Flannels just received and cheaper than ever at Hamilton & Williams cash store.

JUNIATTA IRON & NAILS of eve size, HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.

DR. AYRES will attend to the practice of MEDICINE in Fort Wayne and the surrounding country; and will at all hours, promptly attend to the calls of those who may thus favor him.

Office one door *east of* the Post Office. Residence on Lafayette street, opposite Mr. McJunkin's school room.

Sep. 23, 1842. y18

# MORE GOODS

# At the New Cash Store.

HAMILTON & WILLIAMS have just received a large addition to their stock of goods making a full and complete assortment suitable to the present season, which they offer on as reasonable terms as any other establishment in the western country. Their new goods comprise—Cadet mixed; Satinetts; Hard Times, &c. Flannels; Plaid and plain linsey, Winter Prints, English and French Merinoes, Sheetings; Cotton Batting &c. &c.

Persons wishing to purchase would find it to their advantage to call the new store. Corner of Columbia and Clinton street.

November 19 1842.

*Wooden Ware Baskets &c.*

CEDAR and common tubs; wooden bowls, &c. Also a variety of Ladies Travelling and other Baskets.

HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.

*Brilliance, Utility and Economy Combined.*

TEN COPIES FOR $10

# Miss Leslie's Magazine,

OR THE HOME BOOK OF

*Literature, Fashion and Domestic Economy.*

THE first number will be furnished in January, 1843, and will contain five splendid plates, Edited by Miss E. Leslie, author of 'Mrs Washington Potts,' &c., and T. S. Arthur, author of 'Six nights with the Washingtonians,' &c. Embellished with the most exquisite Mezzotint and steel plates, and splendid colored plates of the fashions.

The great demand which has existed for the past year for Godey's Lady's Book, Graham's Magazine, and other kindred publications, has induced the subscriber to present to the public a Monthly Magazine similar, in its general features to the popular works referred to, but to relate claim to attention which they do not possess—For this purpose he has secured the aid of Miss E Leslie, universally known as one of the first female writers of the age, and particularly distinguished by her graphic sketches of manners, and her success in illustrating and correcting fashionable follies.

As the writer of various books, and a contributor to Godey's Lady's Book, Graham's Magazine, and other periodicals of high reputation, Miss Leslie has done much to enlighten and entertain the public, and in the Magazine now presented, which bears her name, she will make her eminent talents still more available for the general good. Besides, *a series of Nouvellettes,* in her own inimitable style, in which, under cover of amusement, some beneficial design will be promoted, she will furnish from her observation, reading and experience, a succession of

*Essays on Household Economy,*

Embracing general suggestions for the regulation of domestic embellishments, hints and collections useful to housekeepers, practical advice, numerous receipts never before published and all other things that may be made subservient to the purpose.

This department of the Magazine, though no undue space will be allotted to it, is not to be found in any other periodical, and the publisher is satisfied that it will not be less interesting and valuable that it is novel.

As it is the purpose of the publisher to make the Magazine tributary to useful designs, he has made an arrangement with the justly celebrated T. S. Arthur, Esq., by which that gentleman will be directly engaged in a joint superintendence, and will bestow his best endeavors. Mr. Arthur will furnish for each number one or more of his life like narratives, and so much other matter as may be adapted to the amusement and improvement of all ages and classes, especially young ladies, to whose interest the utmost care will be directed.

Believing that a proper taste in dress is essential to the true development of female gracefulness, a portion of the work will be devoted to an exposition and illustration of the

PREVAILING FASHIONS.

This will be strictly and exclusively under the care of Miss Leslie, whose severe taste and ample opportunities of observation will confer upon whatever receives the stamp of her approbation a high authority. To enable her to select the newest, latest, and most recherche fashions, the publisher has made arrangements to receive, by the Steamers, the latest *issues of Paris and London;* and to give the highest possible effect to the modes selected, he has made an engagement with a celebrated Artist to compose and modify the groups, so as to render them highly effective. He therefore does not hesitate to announce that his fashion plates will be not only more correct, but will be executed in a style of greater brilliancy and elegance than any which can be found in any other publication.

Miss Leslie's Magazine will, as it will be perceived from what has been stated, be emphatically

A HOME BOOK,

and it will contain matter especially calculated for ornament to the Centre Table, interesting reading and conversation in the Drawing Room and in the Family Fireside, valuable suggestions in the Housekeepers Department, and unerring illustrations in the style of dress.

The embellishments will be in the first rate style of the pictorial art. Each number will contain, at least, TWO PLATES; and the course of the volume there will be presented several *Superb Mezzotints,* of the highest possible elegance and finish.

The contents of *Miss Leslie's* Magazine will be such as to give it, in this respect, a decided superiority

No mere reverence for names will induce the Editors to admit any article of questionable merit, but every thing admitted will be judged of by its intrinsic worth and nothing can possibly find a place which will not be calculated to promote the entertainment and edification of its readers.

It will scarcely be credited that a *Magazine,* such as has been described, can be afforded at the low rate of $1 50 per annum, when but a single copy is subscribed for, but at the risk of considerable loss, the publishers has determined to furnish it for that sum, being just one half the price of the other principal Magazines. Indeed, as will be seen by the subjoined list of offers and premiums, the publisher has resolved upon obtaining a wide circulation for his publication, as it will require an immense edition to repay the outlays necessary to be made.

*Address, post paid,*
MORTON M'MICHAEL.
Publishers' Hall, 101 Chesnut St. Philadelphia

*Inducements to Postmasters and Others.*

One copy Miss Leslie's Magazine, and one copy Arthur's Six Nights with the Washingtonians $2 00

Four copies of this beautiful work will be furnished for 5 00

Ten copies for 10 00

Twenty two copies for 20 00

To every person forwarding $5 in current funds, four copies will be sent, and in addition a copy of Pilgrims of the Rhine, Devereux, Eugene Aram, Last Days of Pompeii, The Disowned, Paul Clifford, Rienzi, (by Bulwer.)

Francesca Carrara, Traits and Trials of English Life, The Vow of the Peacock, Romance and Reality, Ethel Churchill, The Improvisatrice, Book of Beauty, [by Miss Landon, with a Portrait.]

The Repealers, Conversation with Lord Byron, The Honeymoon and Gems of Beauty, Confession of an Elderly Gentleman, The Two Friends, Victims of Society, [by Lady Blessington with a portrait,] or Mansfield Park, by Miss Austin; which ever may be preferred.

To every person forwarding $10, ten copies will be furnished, and any four of the forenamed works.

To any person forwarding $20, twenty two copies will be furnished, and any eight of the forenamed works.

To any person forwarding $30, forty-four copies, and the whole of the forenamed works.

*Justices' and Sheriffs' Blanks, &c. &c.*
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

## *United States Calendar for 1843.*

*President*, JOHN TYLER.
*Vice President*, W. P. MANGUM.

*Cabinet*—Secretary of State, Daniel Webster; Treasury, Walter Forward; War, John C. Spencer; Navy, Abel P. Upshur.

*Postmaster General*, C. A. Wickliffe.
*Attorney General*, Hugh S. Legare.
*Com'r of Patents*, H. L. Ellsworth.
*Com'r of Land Office*, Thomas H. Blake.

*Supreme Court*—Chief Justice, Roger B. Taney. Associate Justices, Joseph Story, Smith Thompson, John McLean, Henry Baldwin, James M. Wayne, P. V. Daniels, John McKinley, and John Catron.

*Reporter*, Richard Peters. Clerk, William T. Carroll. Marshal, Alexander Hunter.

## *Indiana State Register.*

SAMUEL BIGGER, Governor;
SAMUEL HALL, Lieut. Governor;
WILLIAM SHEETS, Secretary of State;
MORRIS MORRIS, Auditor of State;
GEORGE H. DUNN, Treasurer;
E. M. HUNTINGTON, U. S. Dist. Judge
C. CUSHING, U. S. District Attorney;
H. BASSETT, Clerk;
ROBERT HANNA, U. S. Marshal;
ISAAC BLACKFORD, CHARLES DEWEY, JEREMIAH SULLIVAN, Judges of the Supreme Court;
P. H. COBURN, Clerk.

### TIMES OF HOLDING COURTS
IN THE TWELFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Allen county, | February 6. August 14. |
| Adams " | March 6, September 4. |
| Wells " | March 13, September 11. |
| Huntington | March 20, September 18. |
| Whitley " | March 27, September 25. |
| Noble " | April 3, October 2. |
| Lagrange | April 10, October 9. |
| Steuben " | April 24, October 23. |
| De Kalb " | May 1, October 30. |

J. W. BORDEN, President Judge.
W. H. COOMBS, Prosecuting Attorney.

*County Commissioners* sit on the first Monday of March, June, September and December.

*Probate Court* sits on the second Monday in February, May, August and November.

S. S. MORSS, Auditor of Allen Co. T. K. BRACKENRIDGE, Treasurer, do. Offices, in public building, corner Main Street and Public Square.

P. G. JONES, Clerk of Circuit Court—Office in the second story of Barnett & Hanna's brick building, Columbia street.

R. E. FLEMING, Recorder. Office on Clinton Street, one door north of the Bank.

*Fort Wayne City Council* meets first Monday in each month. Henry Lotz, Mayor; Wm. Lytle, City Recorder; Office, east of Treasurer's.

*Fort Wayne Branch Bank.* S. Hanna, President; H. McCulloch, Cashier; M. W. Hubbell, Teller. Notes for discount to be offered on Tuesdays.

### FORT WAYNE MAILS.

*Logansport*, arrives Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings—departs Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings.

[During canal navigation this mail will arrive on Wednesday, Friday, and Sunday, and depart on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.]

*Muncie City*, arrives Saturday and Tuesday; departs Sunday and Wednesday.

*Piqua*, arrives Monday and Thursday; departs Tuesday and Friday.

*Winchester*, arrives Monday and Thursday; departs Tuesday and Friday.

*Elkhart*, arrives Wednesday and Saturday; departs Wednesday and Sunday.

*White Pigeon*, arrives Wednesday; departs Thursday.

*Branch C. H.* arrives Thursday, departs Monday.

*Pulaski*, arrives Saturday, departs Thursday.

*Whitley C. H.* departs Friday morning, returns in the evening.

S. NOEL, P. M.

## Evening School.

E. H. MURRAY has opened an evening school at his School Room in Ewings Addition, where he will attend from 7 until 9 o'clock on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evening.—Young gentlemen and ladies, desirous of improvement, may, by favoring him with a call, expect to be attended to in the various branches of writing, Arithmetic, Grammar Geography &c. at $1 50 per quarter, pupils furnishing their own light.

## Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has taken letters of administration on the estate of Frederick Bauer late of Allen County, State of Indiana, deceased. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are notified to present them duly authenticated for settlement. The said estate is supposed to be solvent.

LOUIS WOLKE, Adm'r.

Feb 17, 1843. 34

## *County Orders taken at Par*

AT this office on newspaper and printing accounts, if offered during the present month. *Wood* and most kinds of *Produce* will be taken at fair market prices.
November 12 1842.

SOLE LEATHER—A lot of first rate Spanish and Eastern Sole Leather, will be sold very low at HAMILTON & WILLIAMS' New Cash Store. Sep. 23, '42.

## *Lafayette Flour.*

ON commission, a superior lot of superfine Flour from the Lafayette Mills.

S. HINTON.

## TOBACCO WANTED.

THE subscriber would inform the public, that he will give the highest market price for Spanish, Henry, and Frederick Tobacco cured in the leaf. Those having any on hand would do well to call.

J. M. SNIVELY.

June 24, 1842. 52

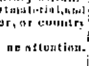
## Medical Notice.

DOCTORS THOMPSON & STURGIS respectfully inform the citizens of Ft. Wayne and vicinity, that they will continue the practice of MEDICINE & SURGERY in all their various branches. Office next door to Comparet and Coult's, and nearly opposite the store of L. G. & H. P. Jones.

L. G. THOMPSON
C. E. STURGIS,

Fort Wayne March 20 1841.

## Bedstead, Wheel, and Chair Factory.



THE undersigned, have entered into partnership in the above business under the name and style of J. & J. M. MILLER. Their shop is one door east of the Bank, on Main st., where they intend to keep on hand a large assortment of the above named articles, which they will warrant to be well made and of the best materials, and cheaper than ever for cash, lumber, or country produce.

Orders from a distance will meet an attention.
Turning done at their shop.

JOHNSTON MILLER.
JOHN M. MILLER.

PROSPECTUS
TO THE NEW VOLUME OF THE

## United States Magazine
AND
## Democratic Review,

VOLUME XI, COMMENCING JULY, 1842
JOHN L. O'SULLIVAN, *Editor.*

BY an increase in the number of pages, and by an alteration in its typographical arrangements, the quantity of matter heretofore furnished to the readers of the Democratic Review, will be increased in its future numbers about

SEVENTY-FIVE PER CENT.

The Editor expects valuable aid to his own efforts, during the course of the coming year, from a number of the most able pens of the great Democratic Party—together with that of others, in its purely literary department, to which the same political designation is not to be applied. Among them may be particularly named:

Bancroft, J. F. Cooper, Amos Kendall, Whittier, Sedgwick, Gilpin, Butler, Parke Godwin, Hawthorne, Davezac, Paulding, A. H. Everett, Brownson, Gamberlong, J. L. Stevens, Tilden, Tassistro, Emmons, Bryant, Cass, C. J. Ingersoll, Miss Sedgwick.

The Monthly Financial and Commercial articles, which have frequently been pronounced by the most intelligent criticisms during the past year in themselves alone worth the subscription to the work, will be continued from the same able hand.

An arrangement has been made, by which the BOSTON QUARTERLY REVIEW, edited by Mr Brownson, will be merged in the Democratic Review, the latter being furnished to the subscribers of the former, and Mr. Brownson being a frequent and regular contributor to its pages.—It is proper to state, that Mr. Brownson's articles will be marked by his name—though to most readers they would doubtless reveal themselves by their internal evidence; and that it has been agreed under the circumstances that these contributions shall be independent of the usual liabilities to editorial revision and control—the author alone having a similar responsibility for whatever peculiarity of view they may contain, although appearing in the original work which has been heretofore edited with such distinguished ability by himself.

Among other attractive papers in preparation for the forthcoming volume, will be found some personal sketches, reminiscences, and anecdotes of the private life of General Jackson, from the pen of an intimate friend and member of his Cabinet.

The Portraits with which it is intended to illustrate the numbers of the coming year, and which will be executed in a fine style of engraving, by J. L. Dick, of this city, are those of—

Col. R. M. Johnson, of Kentucky,
Hon. Silas Wright of New-York,
" James Buchanan, of Penn.
" John C. Calhoun, of S. Carolina,
" T. H. Benton, of Missouri,
" R. J. Walker, of Missippi,
" Theodore Sedgwick, of Mass.
" C. C. Cambreleng, of New York,
" Governor Dorr, Rhode Island,
" Porter, of Penn.

With two or three of the most eminent members of the great Liberal Party of Europe, from different countries; or else of others of "home production," according to the facility of portraits from abroad.

### TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

The subscribers having assumed the publication of the above magazine, pledge themselves that it shall be promptly issued on the first of each month, in the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore and Washington. It will also be sent by the most rapid conveyances to the different towns in the interior where subscribers may reside. The facilities afforded by the extensive Publishing business of the undersigned enable them to make this promise, which shall be punctually fulfilled.

To promote the proper objects in view, and relying upon the united support of the Democratic party, as well as others, the price of subscription is fixed at the low rate of *Five Dollars* per annum, *in all cases in advance*; while in mechanical arrangement, and in size, quantity of matter &c. The United States Magazine will be placed on a par, at least with the leading monthlies of England. Each number will contain *one hundred and twelve pages*, closely printed in double columns, from a new type, cast expressly for the purpose, and upon fine white paper; thus giving to the work an increase in the amount of matter of over seventy-five per cent. The portraits for the coming year, one of which will be executed on steel in an effective and finished style, by J. L. Dick, which will accompany with an original biography; a feature in the plan which it would be impossible to give in a work of this kind, without the most liberal and extensive support—as they could not be furnished without an outlay at least $2,000 per annum.

Any person taking four copies, or becoming responsible for four subscribers, *will be entitled to a fifth copy gratis.*

*Committees or Societies* on remitting to the publishers $20 in current New York funds can receive thirteen copies of the work.

Persons residing in the country who may wish to receive the work by mail, can have it punctually forwarded, strongly enveloped, by remitting the amount of subscription to the publishers.

Remittances may be made by enclosing the money and mailing the same in the presence of a postmaster. Bank notes that pass current in business generally, in the state of New York, will be received.

All communications for the Editor to be addressed (*post paid*) to

J. & H. G. LANGLEY, Publishers,
4w *57 Chatham street New York.*

### THE PRESENT SEASON.

IT should be remembered at this season of the year, that our bodies are more liable to become diseased than at any other period; because the sudden changes of the weather, by acting as they do upon the constitution and quality of the Blood, produce a foul state of Blood, and other fluids which generate corruption, and not unfrequently death. It is an established truth, that no pain or sickness can be experienced except from the presence of depraved humors which if not positively corrupt, soon become so if not speedily removed from the body. On the first feeling of pain or sickness, the body must have a vegetable cleansing in order to prevent fatal disease; because by taking a preventive course we do not debilitate the natural functions of the body, but rather strengthen and assist them:

## DR. BRANDRETH'S
## Vegetable Universal Pills

are all that is required. They cleanse the Blood from all impurities, and remove every cause of pain or weakness and preserve the constitution such in a state of health and vigor as causal changes cannot effect.

My own office is on Third st., between Main & Walnut, where the genuine Pills can be obtained.

The following are the only agents in Allen County.

Fort Wayne—I. W. Towsly,
Eel River—J. Harman.
Marion—D. McLain,

Also for sale by H. J. Reeves, Huntington.

## United States' Saloon.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has rented the above establishment, situated on the south side of Columbia street; and having refurnished and finished the same in a neat and comfortable manner earnestly solicits a share of patronage.

His Table will at all times be furnished with the choicest viands the country affords. His bar with the choicest wines and liquors. His stable abundantly supplied with hay and grain, *and an* experienced hostler.

For the man of business this house is admirably situated, being on the principle business street of the City, in the immediate vicinity of the Register and Receiver's Office, the Bank, Post Office and Canal Boat landing. The man of pleasure will find at it a pleasant resort during his sojourn in the City, and no pains or expense spared to render the traveller comfortable and agreeable.

THOMAS VAN ANDA.

Jan 27, 1842. 30tf

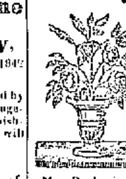
SILK BONNETS, of the latest fashions, kept on hand, or made to order. Ladies are invited to call and examine them at

MRS. PAUL'S.

Fort Wayne, June 4, 1842 49

MACKEREL, No. 1 and 2, a prime article.
Jan. 14. B. SAUNDERS.

FASHIONABLE
## Millinery Establishment.



MRS. PAUL
FASHIONABLE
MILLINER,
*Berry-street, nearly opposite the Presbyterian Church,*
FORT WAYNE.

Mrs. P., having a Patent Bonnet Press (the only one west of the mountains) will turn, clean, and alter Straw and Leghorn Hats and Bonnets in a superior style. Silk Bonnets kept on hand, or made to order.

## Notice to Debtors.

ALL persons indebted or having accounts with the estates of the following named Bankrupts to wit:

| | |
|---|---|
| Henry Rudisell, | William L. Moon |
| Jesse Parry, | William Thorp, |
| Andrew Dykes, | Hiram T Dewey, |
| Stevens & Embry, | Thomas J Lewis |
| Asa Miller, | Thos F Lane, |
| Bradford B Stevens, | George C Hartman |
| John Ritchie, | A J H Mills, |
| James H Jacoby, | |

Are requested to settle immediately, or I shall be compelled to bring suit.

R E FLEMING, Assignee.

Feb. 11, '43. 33

## Fort Wayne Foundry.

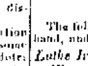
THE undersigned respectfully inform the citizens of Allen and the adjacent Counties that the above establishment is now in successful operation. All kinds of work usually done in foundries will be accurately and promptly executed.

### *Mill and Machine Castings of every description.*

The following named articles will be kept on hand, and can be had at all times:

*Lathe Irons, Fanning Mill Irons, Sad Irons, Waggon-Boxes, Plough Irons, Wheel Barrow Wheels, &c. &c.*

Or made to order and on as good terms as they can be had at Dayton, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Buffalo, or Mishawaka.



The attention of the farming community is particularly directed to Wood's CAST IRON PLOUGH, a superior article: also a HORSE PLOUGH for weeding corn. All of which will be kept usually on hand. Stocking and repairing Ploughs will be done on short notice.

*Sugar Kettles kept constantly on hand.*

BOWSER, ORBISON, & STORY.

Fort Wayne, Sep. 2, 1842. 1y-10

### *Notice is hereby given,*

THAT letters of administration have been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Hugh Bay, late of Allen county, Indiana, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate will present them in the law direct, and all persons indebted to the same will be expected to make immediate settlement. The estate is supposed insolvent.

F. P. RANDALL, Adm'r.

Dec. 24, 1842. 25

### A BOON TO THE HUMAN RACE!

"*Discover what will destroy Life, and you are a great man.*

*Discover what will prolong Life, and the world will call you Impostor.*"

"There are faculties, bodily and intellectual, within us, with which certain herbs have affinity and over which they have power."

## DR. BRANDRETH'S
## *External Remedy, or Liniment,*

WHICH by its extraordinary powers, abstracts pains or soreness; thus pains, sprains, sinews, white swelling, rheumatic pains or stiffness, stiffness of the joints, tumors, unnatural hardness, stiff neck, sore throat, croup, contractions of the muscles, scrofulous enlargements, tender feet, and every description of injury affecting the exterior of the human frame are cured or relieved by his never to be sufficiently extolled remedy.

### CERTIFICATE:

The following letter from Major Gen. Sanford as to the qualities of the External Remedy, speaks volumes:

New York, Feb. 9, 1842.

Dear Sir: Will you oblige me with another bottle of your excellent Liniment? It is certainly the best of the kind I have ever seen. It has cured entirely my son's knee, about which I was so uneasy, and I have found it productive of immediate relief in several cases of external injury in my family. A few evenings since, my youngest child was seized with a violent attack of croup which was entirely removed in 20 minutes, by rubbing her chest and throat freely with the External Remedy. I think you ought to manufacture this Liniment for general use, instead of confining the use of it, as you have done to your particular acquaintances.

C. W. SANFORD.

Dr B Brandreth, 241 Broadway New York.

The following are the only agents in Allen County,

Fort Wayne—I. W. Towsley,
Eel River—J. Harman,
Marion—D. McLain,

Sept. 10, 1842. 116m.

CARPETS.—Large assortment, of various styles and qualities.

*HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.*

FLANNELS & BLANKETS.—Red, Yellow and White Flannels. Mackinaw, Rose and Horse Blankets, &c.

*HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.*

## NEW CASH STORE.

HAMILTON & WILLIAMS have just received, and are now opening in Colerick's new brick store, corner of Columbia and Clinton Streets, a general assortment of

## Dry Goods and Groceries, Hardware, &c.

Consisting in part of Broad-Cloths of various qualities, Beaver and Pilot Cloths, plain and fancy Cassimeres, Sattinetts, Kentucky Jeans Vestings, Blankets, Flannels, French and English Merinoes, Figured Orleans Cloth of various patterns, Ali Pacha cloths, worsted Serges, Prints and Ginghams, Mouselin De Laines, Linens, Babinetts, Laces, artificials, Ribbons, a variety of shawls, with an assortment of Hosiery and Gloves.

### *Sheeting, Batting, Wicking, and Cotton Yarn—Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes of every description*

Hand-saws, Axes, Chisels, Augers, Locks, Norfolk Latches, Butts, Screws, &c. Trace and Log Chains. Tea, Sugar, Coffee, Chocolate, Spice, Tapioca, Raisins, Starch, Saleratus, Indigo, Sperm Candles and Soap.

An assortment of Queensware & China. They are also receiving from Pittsburgh a full supply of Window Glass, and *best Juniatta Iron and Nails* of every size. Also, Lake Salt direct from the works at Syracuse. All of which will be sold low for cash.

Wheat or other produce that will bear shipment taken for goods.

Fort Wayne, Sep 1842. 12

### "On his own Hook."

ISAAC MARSH would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has taken a shop two doors north of Evans & Leidenberg's store, near the upper canal bridge, where he intends to carry on the COPPER, TIN AND SHEET IRON MANUFACTURE, in all its branches. His ware shall always be made of the best materials and in the best manner; and what is of some consequence to buyers, it shall be sold at the lowest rates. He would invite those who wish to purchase any articles in his line to give him a call.

All kinds of country produce, flour, pork, old copper, pewter, beeswax, tallow, and Ginseng will be taken in payment for ware, but no TRUST.

Fort Wayne, Feb. 10, 1844.

## *Soap and Candles.*

S. HINTON having purchased the stock of S. C. Fairfield, has now on hand a large supply of Soap and Candles, which he will sell low for cash, or country produce.

Flour and Salt at retail. A lot of prime home made Yarn, &c.

Sep. '42 13

BOOTS & SHOES.—[illegible] ment of Ladies and [illegible] Slippers. Also gentleman's fine Boots, coarse do, in Brogans,

HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.

## *Produce Wanted.*

THE subscribers will pay the highest market price for Wheat, Oats, Flour, Timothy and Clover seed. HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.

Jan. 28, 1843.

## Coopering! Coopering!



THE subscriber is now doing the coopering business up in the right kind of style. He has permanently engaged several first rate workmen; his timber is of the first quality and well seasoned; in short, he has everything just right and will do all kinds of work in a manner to give the most perfect satisfaction.

His shop is at the building known as the 'brick school house,' on the north side of the canal, where he keeps constantly on hand, all kinds of ready made casks, tubs, &c.

R. GRISWOLD.

Ft. Wayne, Oct. 16, '41. 16

## *Land for Sale.*

THE subscriber will sell on reasonable terms, a small farm, situated on the Piqua road one mile from town, containing 20 acres, well fenced—15 acres cleared. The improvements are a good log house and kitchen, an excellent well of water, and a thriving young orchard.

*Also*, 80 acres on the Goshen road, 4 1-2 miles from town—13 acres cleared, 10 in Timothy.

There is a fine stream running through both of the above pieces of land.

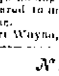
For further particulars inquire of

*LAUGHLIN QUINN.*

Fort Wayne May 6th '42. 45

## American House.

FORT WAYNE, IA.
OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE.



THIS house is now and commodious and furnished in the best style.—It is now kept by the subscriber, formerly of Troy, Ohio, late of PERU.

This house is intended for the accommodation of the travelling public, who may depend upon always finding good quarters, as no pains will be spared to make them comfortable. Call and see me. LEWIS HUMBERT.

Fort Wayne, March 12th 1842. 37

## *NEW YORK*
AND
## INDIANA HOUSE.

THE subscriber having taken the establishment formerly known as the WASHINGTON HALL, situated on the South side of Columbia street, Fort Wayne, Indiana, and fitted it up in a good and substantial manner, is prepared to accommodate travellers with every thing that will conduce to their comfort.

His bar is furnished with excellent liquors.

His stable is provided with an abundance of provender, and a careful hostler, and no pains will be spared to give general satisfaction.

PETER TIMMONS.

Feb. 4, 1842. 32tf

## MORGAN LEWIS

INFORMS his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a shop for the manufacture of

### *Copper, Tin, and Sheet Iron Ware*

in all its branches, in the building on the north of Columbia street, lately occupied as a drug store by Doct. Beecher, (the chequered front,) where he intends to keep constantly on hand all articles in his line, which he will sell at the lowest possible rates, for cash or produce.

*Old ware will be repaired at the shortest notice.*

☞ Old copper, brass, pewter, and paper rags taken at the highest market price.

Fort Wayne, Feb. 10, 1842. 34tf

PROSPECTUS OF THE

## New Genesee Farmer,
AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL
Vol. iv. for 1843.

HENRY COLMAN, Editor for the first quarter, and M. B. BATEMAN, for the remainder of the year.

Published by C. F. Crosman and E. Shepard, Rochester. Sixteen pages monthly, enlarged and improved, price $1 00 per year, in advance.

THE character of the Genesee Farmer, both old and new, has been well known, and its ability and usefulness universally applauded. Published in one of the best farming districts of the world, and in one of the finest and business cities of the growing west, the very home of active industry and intelligence, where talent, ambition and mechanical talent of the highest order are concentrated, no pains will be spared to make it all that such a paper should be.

Under present arrangements, Mr. Colman is expected to continue in the editorial department for the first third of the year; and whenever he retires from its supervision, it will pass into able and competent hands, who will do justice to the paper and its subscribers. Mr. Colman contemplates an agricultural tour in Europe, and will be a regular correspondent of the paper through the year.

Mr. Bateman, as travelling agent and correspondent, designs to spend most of his time among the farmers, observing their condition, and operations, and his contributions will be interesting and practical. The numerous and able correspondents of the New Genesee Farmer, it is expected, will continue their valuable contributions. With these arrangements, the proprietors feel assured that the long tried friends of the Genesee Farmer will not desert the paper; but will, use their influence to extend its circulation and usefulness. If each subscriber would make it an object to procure one other, he would render an essential public benefit. The correspondence being extended throughout the country, the paper will embrace the husbandry of the whole of New England, the Canadas, the Middle, the Southern and Western States; and it will communicate the fullest intelligence of the progress of agriculture in the old world. Being connected with an extensive Agricultural establishment, for seeds and implements, under the management of one of the Publishers, it will furnish information of all improvements in those departments. The proprietors will use their utmost endeavors to concentrate the best talent in their management; to have the mechanical execution and appearance greatly improved, and to render it entirely worthy of the patronage of powerful and intelligent farmers.

*Six Copies* will be furnished for $5. *Thirteen Copies* for $10. *On twenty copies* and over, a a discount of thirty per cent will be made. *Payment always in advance.* Bills of all specie paying banks taken at par.

Editors who will give this prospectus one or more insertions, will be entitled to receive one volume of the paper without exchange.

Postmasters are permitted by law to remit money free of postage. The friends of agriculture are respectfully requested to assist in obtaining subscribers. Back numbers or volumes can be furnished.

Communications on business or for the paper, may be addressed to Crosman & Shepard, Rochester, N. Y.

LARD LAMPS, giving a light equal to the best sperm oil, at about one fourth the cost manufactured and for sale by

MORGAN LEWIS.

Sep. '42. 13

## Indiana Home League.

A Few hundred pounds of WOOL for sale at the Eastern Market. Candidates and others wishing to show their partiality for domestic manufactures, are invited to call and buy.

SAMUEL HINTON.

May 28th 1841.

CASH FOR WHEAT.—At Hamilton and Williams' New Store, Corner of Clinton and Columbia Streets.

## Printing Ink.

THE subscriber would inform printers, and the public generally, that they have now completed their machinery, which will enable them to furnish Printing Inks in any quantity, and the quality we warrant in all cases to be fully equal to the best New York or Eastern Inks, which we intend selling at the following prices, viz:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| News Ink | at | 30 | cents per pound, | |
| Common do | " | 40 | do | do |
| Book do F | " | 50 | do | do |
| do do F F | " | 75 | do | do |
| Superfine do F F F | " | 100 | do | do |
| Vermillion do F F F | " | 300 | do | do |
| do do F F | " | 250 | do | do |
| Blue do F F F | | 250 | do | do |
| Printers varnish | | 50 | do | do |

Together with various other colors made to order WM. PRESCOTT, & Co.

No 5, Buckhead Buildings, Commercial st., Buffalo.

## L. P. FERRY.
## *Attorney & Counsellor-at-Law,*
FORT WAYNE IA

WILL attend to all business entrusted to him professionally, in the counties of Allen Adams, Huntington, Whitley, Noble, Lagrange Steuben, and De Kalb; and to collections throughout the state.

Having formed a connection with a gentleman of the bar resident at Indianapolis, he will be enabled to assist persons in taking the benefit of the BANKRUPT LAW, with less expense and delay than would otherwise attend the application.

REFERENCES—
A. Hamilton, Esq. Fort Wayne.
H. McCulloch, Esq. "
F. Comparet, Esq. "
Capt. Jos. Morgan, "
Hon. Jas. W. Borden, "
Capt. E. Murray, Huntington co.
S. L. Rugg, Esq. Adams co.
W. White, Esq. Noble co.
Dr. Marsh, Steuben co.
Col. J. B. Duret, Logansport.

☞ Office on the north side of Main, west Calhoun street. 179

## F. P. RANDALL,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
AND MASTER IN CHANCERY.
FORT WAYNE,
Indiana.

Office in the second story of Bernot & Hanna's new brick building Columbia Street.
Oct. 16, 1842. 29c.

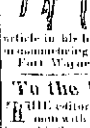
## THOMAS JOHNSON,
ATTORNEY AND COUNCELLOR AT LAW,
FORT WAYNE,
Indiana,

Will attend to all business in the line of his profession, in the circuit courts, and supreme court at Indianapolis; he will also attend to cases of bankruptcy in the district court at Indianapolis. Office in Hanna's three story brick, on Columbia street.

Dec. 30th, 1841.

## Cabinet and Chair Making.

B. H. TOWER, informs the public that he is now carrying on the Cabinet and Chair making business in all its various branches. His Furniture and Chairs he warrants to be as well made and will sell as cheap as any other establishment in the country. He keeps on hand or will make to order all kinds of Rocking and WINDSOR CHAIRS, SIDE-BOARDS, BUREAUS, Bedsteads and Cradles, Work Stands, Tables, &c. &c.



B. T. especially invites the attention of the newly married, and those who intend to enter the matrimonial state to his ware room, where they may find every article in his line which they may need either in commencing housekeeping or afterwards.

Fort Wayne, March 26, 1842. 1y39

## To the Democratic Party.

THE editors of the State Sentinel, in common with the Democratic party, particularly in this State, are fully aware of the importance of the great questions of public policy to be decided by the elections next year. A Governor, a Lieutenant Governor, Members of Congress, and another Legislature, (the whole House and one-third of the Senate a large portion of the latter who are to go on being federal whigs) are to be elected. On the stand taken and maintained by the people of Indiana may possibly depend the grand Presidential election of 1844.—The influence of the elections in this state is great coming on as they do, in advance of many others. There ere it is highly important that the principles which have uniformly governed the Democracy should be liberally spread people. That the people are naturally democratic is evident from the facts, that our opponents have so often resorted to us the title of democrats; that after first using it as a derisive term towards those who supported a popular government, they now endeavor to claim it to themselves; that, in their hour of flushed victory, or when exasperated by defeat, the old federalists, under whatever name they may have assumed, have uniformly *cursed* the people as the 'common herd,' 'low lived foreigners,' 'ignorant, deluded wretches,' &c. &c.; but when they wished their *votes*, then they would 'come down into the forum and take them by the hand.'

The people of Indiana have been woefully deceived by their former rulers. Our present humbled condition is not an offset in the eyes of the people for their once poor but now rich rulers, singing it to the world, that '*Indiana maintains her high integrity; she is now, as she has always been, a WHIG STATE.*' This charm has lost something of its potency. The people inquire 'what have we gained by voting for federal whiggery?' Our taxes are burdensome; the interest on a public debt of some sixteen millions of dollars is unpaid! The 'Hen and Chicken' policy has not finished the first work of Internal Improvement. Yet Indiana has always been a whig State!

The people have been deceived. They begin to feel it. They wish for information. They are intelligent, and when rightly advised will go right. Shall they have the information necessary to induce them to act upon their sober second thoughts, always different and seldom wrong?

The editors of the State Sentinel commenced the publication of a democratic newspaper on the Wabash, upwards of four years since. Their task has since been a hard one; but it needs no recapitulation here. They have *worked hard*; they have expended the earnings of years, in battling single-handed, against the opponents of popular rights. They have received words of praise from those for whom they battled, but no support except where an equivalent was rendered; while a large portion of those who *patronized* their first paper, *owe for it yet!* Yet, we do not discourage them.

The editor of the Sentinel, therefore propose to the Democratic party to issue from the first of March next to the election, an extra sheet, of large size, and at a low rate. They will submit it to the Democracy whether it shall be daily, tri-weekly, semi-weekly or weekly.

They have labored in this branch through all the embarrassing times and when the morning is dawning they have no disposition to quit the field. Notwithstanding their night of labor has been severe; notwithstanding their bark was upon the waters in the last contest, and battled the enemy without assistance, resulting in loss to themselves, their decks are again clear, and a good stock of ammunition aboard. *Their powder is dry.*

We make this proposition thus early, that those who expect to profit by success democracy generally, may have full and ample time to consider whether it is worthy of their support; whether they are willing to put their shoulders to the wheel and assist us in urging forward the car of political regeneration. We cannot repeat the experiment of last year—publish an extra paper at a loss to ourselves. We are dictated by no mercenary spirit; but 'the laborer is worthy of his hire.'

Our cotemporaries will lay us under further obligations if they will make room for one or more insertions of the above.

G. A. & J. P. CHAPMAN.

CARPENTERS' TOOLS.—A first rate lot of Planes and other carpenters' tools, just received, for sale, low for cash, at the Grocery Store on Calhoun street.

B. SAUNDERS.

Jan. 14, 1843.

### NOW'S THE TIME TO PAY DEBTS.
### *One shilling more on the hundred for Pork than the market price.*

ALL persons indebted to either of the late firms of Thompson & Jones, Thompson & Parry, or Thompson, Sturgis & Lent, or to the present firm of Thompson & Sturgis, or to L. G. Thompson, can discharge the account by delivering good pork at the above rate; or Wheat Corn or Oats, at the market price.

Those interested will find it to their advantage to embrace the present opportunity. Information as to the place of delivery can be obtained at the office of Thompson & Sturgis.

Dec. 10, 1842. 94

## *Cash for Wheat.*

FAIRFIELD & FREEMAN will pay cash at all times for any quantity of Wheat delivered at their Mill on the St. Mary's, about one mile south west of Fort Wayne.

St. Mary's Mill, Dec 2, 1842. 23

## TO THE PUBLIC.

WILLIAM BARBEE AND JAMES W. YANDES, having purchased an interest in the paper Mill at this place, of Daniel Yandes one of the late firm of Thomas & Yandes [which late firm was a few days since dissolved.]

The manufacture of Paper will be continued by the new firm of Barbee, Yandes & Co., who are determined to spare no exertions to supply the Wabash Valley as well as part of the north and west of our [illegible] states with a superior article of all descriptions of paper embracing

*Blank book paper; letter and writing paper, plain and ruled; printing paper; envelope paper; Tea and wrapping paper; Bonnet boards, &c. &c.*

The Mill being in fine operation and worked by experienced hands we are enabled to say that all orders will be executed with all practicable despatch.

### *Rags and Tanners scraps Wanted.*

Messrs LEWIS & WALLACE are their agents in Fort Wayne, and have now on hand a large supply of WRAPPING, PRINTING, FOOLSCAP, AND LETTER PAPER, BONNET BOARDS, &c., which they will sell at manufacturers' prices.

N. B. Agencies for selling paper [illegible] will be established with full supplies at all points on the Wabash river and Wabash & Erie Canal, where rags will be received and forwarded.

BARBEE, YANDES, & CO.

## The Madisonian.
TO OUR FRIENDS.

WE are making arrangements (the particulars will be announced at the opening of the Session) which will, we think, secure the Madisonian a more universal circulation. Our incessant labors for the last twelve months have impaired our health, and rendered occasional relaxation absolutely necessary. We have therefore secured the services of one of the best writers of the day, who, as assistant editor, will devote his whole time to the paper.

We have secured correspondents in many of the States, whose letters will keep our readers constantly advised of the political movements throughout the Union.

We will give daily a condensed report of the proceedings of both Houses of Congress, and the most important speeches will be published at length in our columns.

The official transactions of the Government will be published in the Madisonian exclusively.

The views and purposes of the Executive, in reference to the contested policy of the Administration, will as heretofore, be made known through the columns of this paper.

The *Principles* of the Madisonian are known to be those of the *Republican Party of '98.*—They will be adhered to through sunshine and storm.

We ask our friends, who are the advocates of Truth and Justice, to exert themselves in behalf of the Madisonian, between this and the assembling of Congress, so that the organ of the Administration may not only be efficient in repelling attacks, but in carrying, when necessary, the war into Africa.

We trust that our friends generally will be able to send us additional new subscribers by the meeting.

### TERMS,
(ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Daily, - - | $10 per annum, or $1 per month. | |
| Tri weekly, | $ [illegible] | 50 cts. per month. |
| Weekly, | $ [illegible] | |

☞ The papers with which we exchange, will please copy the above one month, and we will hold ourselves ready at all times to reciprocate the favor.

Letters (free of postage) to be addressed to

J. B. JONES.

Washington, D. C.

## *Valuable Farm for Sale.*

NOTICE.—I will sell at private sale my Farm in Aboit Township, 4 miles west of the City of Fort Wayne immediately on the Huntington State Road. There are 52 acres improved, 40 acres in clover and timothy and an Apple Orchard of 70 thrifty trees. Also several never failing springs. I will also sell the east half of the North west quarter of Section 17, Township 31, North Range 11 East, containing 80 acres, lying on the Goshen Road, seven miles from Fort Wayne.

*THOMAS VAN ANDA,*

March 7, 1841 40o

## Fort Wayne Axe Factory
AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE undersigned having located himself in the city of Fort Wayne, a few rods east of Samuel Edsall's saw mill, would inform the public that he has commenced the manufacture of EDGE TOOLS of every description, also all kinds of *Grist and Saw Mill Irons* and all kinds of SCREW WORK such as Miller's and Clothier's Screws. He will also furnish all kinds of cast iron gearing for grist mills or any other machinery, or do any kind of BRASS CASTING which may be wanted in this or the adjoining Counties.

He assures the public, should they favor him with their work, that from his experience in some of the best eastern factories, by strict attention to the workmanship, and using the best materials that they will be no longer under the necessity of sending east or south for the above articles. At least call and examine for yourselves.

☞ *All orders from a distance will meet with prompt attention.*

*Cast and wrought iron and brass TURNING, done to order,*

GEORGE BUCHANAN,

March 26, 1842. 39tf

## MORE LIGHT.

LARD LAMPS, a new and superior article, for burning Lard, and giving a better light than any other lamps, at considerable less cost, for sale by ISAAC MARSH.

Oct 1, 1842. 14

DYEING.—ELI E. MURRAY offers his services to the Gentlemen and Ladies of Fort Wayne, in the above business. Experience in eastern establishments in dyeing, renders him well qualified to give general satisfaction. Silks, Circassians, Merinoes, Cottons and Woollens of every description, from a pair of socks to a cloak or a coverlid will be colored on easy terms, clear of spots and warranted good. Coats, Pants and vests cleaned and scoured in proper order. Those favoring him with a call may expect prompt attention, and all articles delivered at the times, crdired.

Residence on Berry street, in Ewing's Addition, in the house formerly occupied by the Messrs. Sheets.

Oct. 1842. 6m15

HARDWARE.—*A general assortment* of the first quality, by

*HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.*

Sep. 16, 1842. 12

# FORT WAYNE SENTINEL.

VOLUME 3.—No. 39. FORT WAYNE, IA., SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1843 WHOLE NUMBER, 419.



THOMAS TIGAR,
EDITOR & PUBLISHER.
THE THIRD STORY OF BARNETT & HANNA'S NEW BUILDING, COLUMBIA STREET.

TERMS:

$2,00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.
$2.50 IF PAID WITHIN SIX MONTHS.
$3,00 AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

☞All Letters on business must be post paid, or they will not be attended to.

☞Advertisements inserted for Ten cents per line for three weeks—Five cents for each three subsequent insertions, when consisting of 10 lines or over; but no advertisement inserted for less than $1. Job Work done on the usual terms.


## THE MUSE.

From the Boston Lyceum.

### THE FATHER'S CHOICE.

In the year 1797, a body of Indians attacked the town of Haverhill, Massachusetts, and killed and caried into captivity forty inhabitants. A party of the Indians approached the house of an individual, who was abroad at his labor, but who, on their approach, hastened to the house, sent his children out, and ordered them to fly in a course opposite to that in which danger was approaching. He then mounted his horse, and determined to snatch up the child with which he was unwilling to part, when he should overtake the little flock. When he came up with them, about 200 yards from his house, he was unable to make a choice, or leave any one of the number. He therefore determined to take his lot with them, and defend them from their murderers or die by their side. A body of the Indians pursued, and came up with him; and when at a short distance, fired on him and his little company. He returned the fire, and retreating alternatively: still, however, keeping a resolute face to the enemy, and so effectually sheltered his charge, that he finally lodged them in a distant house.

Now fly, as flies the rushing wind—
Urge, urge thy lagging steed!
The savage yell is fierce behind,
And life is on thy speed.

And from those dear ones make thy choice;
The group he wildly eyed,
When 'father!' burst from every voice,
And 'child!' his heart replied.

There's one that now can share his toil,
And one he meant for fame,
And one that wears her mother's smile,
And one that bears her name.

And one will prattle on his knee,
Or slumber on his breast,
And one whose joys of infancy,
Are still by smiles expressed.

They feel no fear when he is near;
He'll shield them from the foe;
But Oh! his ear must thrill to hear
Their shrieking should he go.

In vain his quivering lips would speak,
No words his thoughts allow;
There's burning tears upon his cheek,
Death's marble on his brow.

And twice he smote his clenched hand—
Then bade his children fly!
And turned, and even that savage band
Cowered at his wrathful eye.

Swift as the lightning winged with death,
Flashed forth the quivering flame!
Their fiercest warrior bows beneath
The father's deadly aim.

Nor the wild cries that rend the skies,
His heart or purpose move;
He saves his children or he dies
The sacrifice of love.

Ambition goads the conquerer on,
Hate points the murderer's brand—
But love and duty, these alone
Can nerve the good man's hand.

The hero may resign the field,
The coward murderer flee;
He cannot fear, he will not yield,
That strikes, sweet love, for thee.

They come they come—he heeds no cry,
Save the soft child like wail,
'O father, save!' 'My children, fly!'
Were mingled on the gale.

And firmer still he drew his breath,
And sterner flashed his eye.
As fast he hurls the leaden death,
Still shouting 'children, fly!'

No shadow on his brow appeared,
Nor tremor shook his frame,
Save when at intervals he heard
Some trembler lisp his name.

In vain the foe, those fiends unchanged,
Like famish'd tigers chase,
The sheltering roof is neared, is gained,
All, all the dear ones safe!

From the Albany Cultivator

## GARDEN VEGETABLES.

*Early Cucumbers.*—The following has been found by the writer, an easy and successful way to raise them. Place small pieces of dead turf, as large as one's hand, just below the soil in a hot bed, and plant the cucumber seeds upon them. When the stems are about three inches long, the pieces of turf are removed, plants, roots, and all, to rich garden soil, and they will advance rapidly in growth and produce fruit two or three weeks earlier than when planted in open ground. Suitable turf is easily obtained where grass has been inverted the previous summer or autumn. The young plants should be set out as soon as they will probably escape frost.

*Early Tomatoes.*—Where there is no hot bed, these have successfully started in pots kept in a warm room, and the fruit ripened a week or two in advance of those otherwise treated.

While the fruit is yet green, I have much accelerated the ripening by removing the larger leaves from dense bunches of the fruit and placing white boards behind them so as to reflect the sun's rays strongly upon them. They soon become red while the rest remained unchanged in color. Would not planting them as well as many others of the smaller garden fruits, against a white-washed fence or wall, prove of a great advantage? It is estimated in England, that a good wall for fruit, is equal to an advance of six degrees towards the equator; why then is this powerful means of producing early fruit, so generally neglected in this country.

*Early Potatoes.*—It is well known the seed end of a potato will yield a crop earlier by some days, than the root end. This appears to be owing simply to the earlier growth of the sprouts from the eye end. Earliness will be greatly increased by placing the seed potatoes in a box of moist sand, early in spring, in a warm place in the house, and then planting them when the shoots are about two inches long, taking care not to break them off.

*Strawberries.*—Many cultivators suffer their beds to run wild, and still obtain tolerable crops; but a still better way is to plant them in drills, and keep them so. Hoeing or cultivation, benefits them as much as it does corn. By pursuing this course, the writer obtained nearly a pint of large, fat, plump strawberries from some single plants the past season.

*Lime.*—This success with strawberrres might have been partly owing to using lime. Its tendency to diminish the growth of leaves and stem; and increase that of seed and fruit, is well known. It had been applied two years before to the strawberry bed, at the rate of about half a bushel to a square rod. A similar effect was observed on tomatoes, when the manure they received, was well rotted, had a small quantity of lime thoroughly mixed with it. The growth of their stems was moderate, and the product in their fruit very abundant. Others manured without lime, grew abundantly in stem, and the product of fruit not quite so great. Slacked lime was used. The difference might have been owing to other causes; at any rate more experiments are needed.

*Early Lettuce.*—This was obtained at least three weeks earlier than other lettuce sown in the same hot bed, by taking up plants, sown the previous autumn in open ground, and transplanting them into the hot bed as soon as it was made. They were urged forward in growth rapidly, by the new heat they received, and formed heads four or five inches in diameter, while the other lettuce was hardly an inch high.

*Selection of Vegetables.*—This is a matter of very great importance, where excellence and equality is desired. For lettuce, I have found the early Curled Silesia; and imperial Cabbage Lettuce, very good varieties. The latter forms large fine heads of great delicacy.

The best cabbages appear to be the early Sugarloaf, Green Savoy, and old fashioned large winter Drumhead. The Sugarloaf heads earlier than the Early York, and appears to be superior to it in quality. For those who like a very tender cabbage, the Savoy, will stand pre-eminent. The character of the drumhead we all know.

FLYING MACHINE.—We beseech our friend of the New Orleans flying machine to make haste, or he will be too late. From the following in a Paris journal, it will be seen that he has a competitor, not in the field, but in the air, who is already making some headway.

"An æronant named Schwartz has just made, at Lyons, an experiment of a new system of ascension. He suspends himself at the bottom of his balloon by means of straps and cords, binding his body, legs and feet, in a manner similar to that used by painters and other workmen, when employed on the outside of houses. His weight is calculated at 2 lbs. beyond the ascending force of the balloon. To obtain his buoyancy he employs a pair of large wings made of light frame work, covered with cloth, and which, when fixed to his arms, have the appearance of two ancient bucklers. These wings whose ascendeng power is equal to 14 lbs, when once they have raised the man and the balloon, serve to direct their movement. To effect a descent, it is merely necessary to allow them to fall by the side of the man, and his state in relation to the baloon becomes the same as when he started. Mr. Schwartz raised himself by this apparatus to the height of about 40 yards, and then alighted again after traversing a short distance."

*Singular Animal.*—The New Orleans Quadroon gives an account of a very singular animal recently captured near that city. It says: "This morning as a negro man, belonging to Mr. Deschappelles was fishing off the Levee, he felt an extraordinary tug at his line, which threatened to pull it from his hands. Calling some laborers who happened to be near to his assistance, they succeeded in drawing to the shore an animal of the most singular appearance.—The lower parts resemble those of a common cod fish, but the face was like that of a human being except that it was covered with a very long silky hair, which was twisted and braided into several long strands. The animal bit ferociously at the negro, seizing him by the calf, when he struck it a severe blow in the head upon which it released its hold, and moved up the Levee, something in the manner of a serpent, all the time snorting and barking like a dog, biting as it passed, Mr. Kendall, of No. 4 Camp street, severely. It was killed by a drayman with the butt end of his whip. This singular animal attracted a very large crowd, and it is agreed on all hands, that nothing of this kind was ever before seen."

*Travelling through the Air.*—Speaking of a new invention, the Boston Atlas says:—"It is perfectly true that such an invention is in existence, entirely distinct from ballooning; that a working model has been shown me, which, by its action, appears to establish the perfect practicability of travelling through the air, being so complete and simple in its construction, and the combination of its parts so extraordinary, that little doubt remains but that the important results of the invention will be fully achieved. I am given to understand that the first carriage will be ready for operation early in the present year; it therefore behooves individuals to wait the development of this wonderful invention, when it may become an important subject for consideration, as to the changes that will result to society, whether under the control of the government or in the hands of a public company.

"My son does your anxious mother know you're out?"

"Certainly," replied the little rascal, "she gave me three cents to buy a long tailed monkey—are you for sale?" This let the gentleman out.

*Desperate.*—When a man's fortune has become so embarrassed that he is obliged to give up the broadcloth for home spun, pound-cake for brown bread, kid for calf skin, and calf skin for cow hide—in such circumstances we consider there is hope for a man and that his credit ought to be counted as good; but when he is driven so far and so low in hard times as to say—I must economise by stopping my newspaper! we conclude that the poor man's fortunes are desperate, and that he is a gone case. To think of saving one's self by stopping a newspaper, is like the hungry man's calculating to grow fat by total abstinence from everything that can sustain life.

BANKRUPT ACT.—SUPREME COURT.—Erroneous versions have appeared in different quarters as to the nature of the decisions of the Supreme Court in the bankrupt case No. 74, lately dismissed from the docket o that court; in some places, that dismission has been represented as deciding the constitutionality of the act, when the slightest attention to the meaning of the word dismission would show that it could be no such thing. The order of the court is in these words 'that the proceedings of the case are irregularly brought up, and that it is dismissed for want of jurisdicton. The irregularity consisted in bringing up the case upon a division of opinion between the district judge and circuit judge, the court decided that the act of 1802, for bringing up cases upon such division, did not apply to the bankrupt act. This shows that the court made no decision on the point of constitutionality, and that all reports to that effect are erroneous.—*Globe.*

*Important opinions.*—The U. State District Court for this district, John B. Scoles, Esq., made application in behalf of the mother of Cromwell for a warrant to arrest Messrs McKenzie & Gansevoort on a charge of murder. Yesterday morning Judge Betts delivered an opinion declining to grant the warrant, upon the ground that interference at present would be highly improper. He moreover expressed strong doubts whether the Civil Courts had any jurisdiction in the case. *N Y Plebian.*

*Brave Generals.*—An extract from an official letter in the Madisonian, giving an account of a recent battle between the armies of General Vidac and Torrieco, about one hundred and forty miles from Lima, South America, states that out of seven thousand troops present on both sides, not more than fifty were killed. The two generals fled, and it was with some difficulty that Vidac was overtaken and persuaded that his army was victorious. The other general fled while the chances were decidedly in his favor.

## ODDS AND ENDS.

JEFFERSON.—The Central Birth Day of this distinguished Statesman comes on the 2d day of April, he being born on the 2d day of April, 1743. Should not some demonstration of respect for the memory of the father of the Democratic Party be made by his friends and admirers? Democrats think of this.

AWFUL DISCOVERY.—Some one has discovered that there are two scripture proofs that females do not go to Heaven:
First, (Rev. xi, 1.) 'And there appeared a great wonder in Heavan; lo! a woman!' Second, (ib. viii. 1.) 'There was silence in Heaven about the space of half an hour." The last proof quoted is considered by some quite conclusive.

The order of the Jesuits has again been established in North America, and at this time in British America. Quite recently, at the festival of St. Nom de Jusus the *Veni Creator* was chanted at the Montreal Cathedral to inaugurate the sect in that city.

*Influence of habit.*—A German named Freyschute was drowned at Pottsville on the 26th ult. He was a faithful and trust worthy fellow, and filled the office of ostler with remarkable fidelity. The last act of the man on finding himself sinking was to throw his employer's keys upon the ice, where they could be got.

No corporation, says the Ohio Statesman, moral, religious, or mercenary, except they believe that somebody is to be cheated—somebody to be defrauded out of their pay—which is generally the mechanics and laborers—would object to the individual liability principle.

A SCAMP.—A fellow, pretending to be a Baptist preacher, named Spivey, has been kicking up a fuss and getting his name into the papers at Apalachicola. His last feat, after leaving his wife and three children, was to steal from a friend a coat, two shirts and pair of pumps.

ENLISTMENT.—The Court of Appeals of Virginia has decided that an alien may be lawfully enlisted in the *U.* S. Army. A different decision with regard to the Navy was lately made in N. Y., in case of one of the Somers apprentices.

Pork, Bacon and Lard to the value of two millions of dollars have been put up in Cincinnati, within the last three months, mostly on foreign account. About half a million for the English and French markets.

On the morning of the 27th ult. the house of Mr. Webster, *Sec'y* of State at Washington, was robbed of several articles of plate, of great value.

Mr. Sprigg, a whig member of Congress from Kentucky, had a part of his ear bitten off lately, in a quarrel in the streets of Washington, with a miller's cartman. They were both intoxicated.

Eighty-nine vessels have been wrecked on Lake Michigan in the last eight years, attended with the loss of 113 lives, and property to the amount of $1,052,450.

The *U*nited States army consists of 622 commissioned officers and 8,868 non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates.

Eleven hundred workmen on the Lachine canal, Canada, lately struck for wages.—Their pay was one shilling and six pence per day.

The Legislature of Arkansas have passed two acts for the winding up of their banks.

Ruel Williams, one of the Senators in Congress from the State of Maine, has resigned his seat in that body.

Eighteen of the 26 Governors, of the U. S. are democrats.

## ADDRESS.

OF THE

### DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION

*Held at Indianapolis, Jan. 9. 1843, on the subject of the affairs of the State of Indiana as reported by a select Committee, and adopted by the Convention.*

FELLOW CITIZENS:—

The approach of an election so important in its character and consequences, as the one which will be held during the present year, imperiously requires the sober attention of every freemen, and the performance of a solemn duty to ourselves, and to our posterity demands that we carefully consider the great questions of state policy which surround us.

The election of a Governor, a Lieut. Governor, ten Representatives in Congress, near one half of the members of the Senate of Indiana, and House of Representatives, must give it sufficient magnitude to call each voter to the polls; the more especially, when we remember, that upon the issue of some of these elections depends the elections and political character of a Senator in Congress, and a Treasurer and Auditor of State, and also some other responsible office which, in proper time, must be affected by the decisions of the people, then to be recorded, thus placing in the hands of the voters, the power to renovate and change every department of the State Government, and to utter their true voice in the councils of the nation.

As citizens of the State of Indiana, we have other duties to perform and other interests to cherish than those which are exclusively connected with the policy of the General Government. However patriotic and vigilant we may be in reference to national affairs we must be equally attentive to the local, immediate domestic business of the state, or we shall soon find that neglect of these matters produce evils of such a nature as to render us unhappy as individuals, and bring up on us as additional embarrassments and difficulties a people.

Since the organization of parties in the State of Indiana, the party which assumes, at present, the name of the 'whig' party, has had an almost unrestrained control of the fate, the destiny, and the offices of Indiana. At no time has the Democracy been able to claim the Executive of the state, as the man of their choice, neither have they been heard through him, in the measures emanating from his administration. During the whole period of the ascendancy of the party which sustained President Jackson, yes, even from the year 1823 to the end of his second term of service, the people of Indiana were decidedly democratic, yet they confidingly permitted the Governors of the State to be selected from the ranks of their opponents. They have, to this date, been subjected to the same unaltered rule, a rule under which their views and opinions have been derided and condemned, and the influence of the office been thrown into the political scale against them. No Governor's message has advocated the doctrines of the Democratic party nor has their advice been heeded by those whose constitutional prerogative it has been to give form and substance to the wishes of the people.

The Senate of Indiana has always contained a majority of Whigs.

The House of Representatives, with but two or three exceptions, has always contained Whig majorities.

There never was but one Democratic Treasurer of State, all the balance being Whigs!

Only two Democrats, when in office, were permitted to be Secretaries of state!

The Auditor of State, who regulates, in a great measure, (or more than any other individual,) the scale of taxes and the raising of revenue, has always been a whig!

The President of the state bank has always been a whig!

The Cashier of the State Bank has always been a whig!

The Fund Commisisoners, who negotiated our state bonds, for Internal Improvement purposes, were, all of them, Whigs!

There was always a majority of whigs upon the State Board of Internal Improvement!

A majority of the Directors of the Branches of the State Bank were always whigs!

A majority of the Directors of the State Bank have always been whigs!

Six, out of seven of our Representatives in Congress, are whigs!

Both of our Senators in Congress, are at this time whigs!

Almost every responsible trust or profitable office has been conferred upon others than Democrats, although it is true, that until 1840, occasionally a scattering crumb fell to a Democrat. Since that eventful political epoch, they have been ostracised with great care, and their places filled to suit the necessities of the whig party.

Is it not plainly to be seen, that the whole responsibility of the management of the affairs of the State of Indiana, in their several Departments, must rest upon the shoulders of the whig leaders? They are the men who conceived and executed those schemes of finance and policy which has placed Indiana where we now find her. In a condition so deplorable as to bring the blush of shame to the cheek of her true hearted sons, who hoped to see her fill a more glorious space in the sisterhood of states. In a condition which draws down upon her the denunciations of other nations, and even the reproach of other members of this confederacy—if not in a governmental capacity, through the reiterated aspersions upon her character by their citizens in their individual capacity.

The *dramatis personæ* of the 'great whig party,' as it has and does exist in Indiana, will not soon be forgotten. The names of Messrs. Noble, Wallace, Stapp, Coe, Smith and their numerous adjuncts, will long be held in due remembrance, and their efforts, on all occasions, to perpetuate their rule, in the hands of their most emulous instruments will be rightfully regarded by an injured and suffering community.

When will they lift from the shoulders of taxpayers of the state, the enormous state debt of thirteen millions of dollars, which like a mountain weight, crushes their spirits and enervates their energies? When will they redeem her character from the reproach and obloquy of a scornful world? When will they, or those they guide, restore confidence between man and man, and relieve the embarrassments of the country? The wrongs of the people are not imaginary, and they know who are the authors of their wrongs. The people have been honest and confiding, they have believed and been deceived, they have asked for bread and a stone has been given them, they have asked for a fish and received a serpent. Deception, fraud and peculation have been practised upon them—they see it—they know it, and should and will avenge it.

The messages and harangues of certain Governors are fresh in memory; the miserable financial policy of our Fund commissioners is a hackneyed and revolting theme; but still its consequences are over our heads, and around our dwellings—each day and each year gives new evidences of the terrible losses which have been imposed upon us. Million after million disappears—security after security vanishes—and hope after hope is swallowed up; bubble after bubble explodes, and villainy after villainy is exhibited. No hand can stay the destruction—no pen can state our position; for after fog is dispelled, and only vacant space or foul corruption, found. The grand catalogue of security in the shape of water lots, canals, boats, Florida Lands, Alligator swamps.—Soap and Candle Factories, have nearly all vanished into thin air, and like the baseless fabric of a vision, left not a wreck behind.

Our State Bank bids fair soon to attract a full portion of the attention of the people.—The searching examination which it has lately undergone will not redound much to its credit. The able report of the Examiner will be searched by a jealous people, and will be its own commentary. The State, or the people owns half of the stock in the institution, and they look to their own interests The capacity, integrity, energy and honesty of its officers are rightfully the subject of their inquiry. All the Democracy ask is open investigation. Let Presidents, Cashiers and Directors strictly and honestly account for their deeds and the funds of the Bank, for the many acts of usury, of favoritism, of severity, and of defalcations and thefts, and the people will excuse them. If they fail in these things, let them answer to those whom they have pretended to serve.

All the legislation necessary to the faithful regulation of this institution has been subjected to the control of a whig Senate, it being always Whig, and if any measure of advantage to the people has been proposed thro' that body, it has been through the fear that the refusal would awaken the people to a sense of the dangers attendant upon an exposition or restriction. What benefits do the people derive from the State Bank as it has been directed, to compensate them for their risk in its stock, its control of their business, its exactions, its power and its favoritism? Since the Democracy did compel it to resume specie payments, the rate of eastern exchange has been reduced at least ten per cent. in favor of Indiana. Can we not introduce other radical reform? The people can, if they will.

The vast amount of taxes which are annually extorted from the people of Indiana, are an eloquent commentary upon the economy of those who have and who now rule them. The languishing condition of every department of business and labor, affecting every man's pocket, is the voice of censure upon the unskillful government of the state. If legislation had been conceived in wisdom, and executed with honest integrity, many of our public works would have been long since completed, and would now yield a profit, affording a market for our products or a conveyance to market, encouragement and employment to our people, and consequently additional means to pay their debts. Our statute books would not be covered with relief laws, nor the voice of the oppressed and suffering people, asking an extension of those laws, be again heard in our Legislative halls.

In the year 1840, the ears of the public were continually salated by whig orators and Whig organs, with the most pressing invocations, calling for their assistance to enable them, the whig orators, to effect a change in the rulers of the government of the Union. Every inducement was proffered in order to effect so desirable an end. Every promise, which words could coin, was presented and solemnly made, to procure the result. Every hope was raised, every passion excited, every artifice and stimulus used—all for the one purpose—the great purpose of change. The whigs said all things were going wrong therefore a change could do no harm. If this loud appeal to the people of the Union was then warranted by the existing state of things have not the Democrats a sufficient reason in the present condition of Indiana, to ask the people to assist them in trying a change? It is true that the Democracy recognize but little improvement in the change which has passed upon the country since the ascendancy of the whig party; but they hope for a better result from their labors if the concerns of Indiana be entrusted to their hands.

Unlike the whig politicians of 1840, we do not wish this change to be effected in order that hungry adventurers may be furnished with the paltry emoluments of office; but we desire to elevate the character of the state, improve the condition of the people, and raise the depressed interests of the farmer, the laborer, the mechanic and the man of business.

We repudiate no honest debt; but we go for relieving the people of Indiana from the fearful load of state indebtedness, which causes in the mind of every thoughtful man an apprehension and uneasiness, as to the question of fact, whether this debt shall or will ever be cancelled? On this head we hold out no alluring hopes, but we as a party are decidedly in favor of first arranging our domestic debts, and then taking such steps as will ultimately cancel our foreign obligations as our means and abilities may present themselves, without additional burdens to those of a people already bearing as much as they are able to bear. A reviving state of business, an improved market for our immense products, a skillful negotiation with our creditors, the help of posterity, and the development of our vast resources as a state, if faithfully husbanded and applied, are the guarantees that we can and will be extricated from our present unfavorable position. Try us and let us try—we can surely do no worse for the people than has been done by our opponents. What have we to hope for, if we continue as we are, or as we have been? Who is not ready for a change?

The appeals of politicians to the people have of late been so flagrantly characterised by selfish and sinister motives, that all calls upon their confidence are viewed with some distrust; and it may well be so, when we recur to the days of 1840, and review the course of those who assumed to lead in that memorable conflict. They essayed to appear before the people with more than Roman virtue—they were men of Cæsar's stamp, pure disinterested patriots, laboring as they said for the welfare of the Republic. Look at them as soon as victory crowned their efforts. What man among their orators, their electors, their writers and their wire-workers, but came forth immediately and demanded place and office as the reward of his labors? They who had such horror of office holders, immediately became office seekers. How many electors for President became candidates for Congress and for offices within the gift of the General Government? What little village post office was not the object of dreadful contention between the numerous applicants for each? The great scramble for the post office at Indianapolis, was no rare sample of the disinterested patriotism of these worthies; there being about twelve applicants for that single office. How many of them are now pensioned upon your pockets? Let each voter look at his own acquaintance with these things, and ask himself the question—Will I ever again be the dupe of such designing men? they have their pay; but where is your pay? Their promises are as the idle wind to you; but your votes are the staff of life to them. You are left to work your farms by the sweat of your brows; but they live in the shade, and lounge upon couches of ease.—The price of your labor is reduced, but they are well paid and well fed. It is true that offices of the country must be filled by men of some kind or party, but the admission of this fact does not furnish any apology for the very many dishonest and disgraceful means that have been used to turn men out of office for the sole reason that unprincipled and hungry men wanted to fill their places. Let their acts and their measures decide their fitness for place. Our opponents had the pleasure of electing the men of their choice the very men whom they extolled to you as the best and the wisest, and you have seen the result of their labors; the failure of their predictions, the bitter fruits of your confidence in their promises. They say they have been betrayed. If this be true, who furnished the betrayer? It was not the Democrats; for they were averse to the promotion of their favorite, and are not accountable for his acts.

Whatever may be the complaints of the whigs against President Tyler, we are not disposed to join in their indiscriminate censure; but, on the contrary, most cordially approve of many of his acts which they so loudly condemn, being ready on all occasions toward the need of praise wherever it may be merited. So long as the President of the United States continues within the pale of republicanism, so long will the Democracy of Indiana sustain him against the attacks of disappointed and ambitious politicians. Let him be judged by his acts.

The Democrats never promised the people that their policy would make riches overflow the land without the ordinary appliances of industry and economy. They never promised the creation of a bank, which should fill the pockets of every needy individual with money, whether he worked or played whether he was frugal or extravagant; but on the contrary, they always contended that no good bank could exist without a solid specie basis, but that even then, its accommodations would always be extented to the rich in preference to the poor. They discoursed to your sober judgment by arguments drawn from the experience of the world. These arguments were met by huzzas and wild excitements; by the means and the scenes which will render 1840 an epoch in all time to come, of strange delusion and blind infatuation.

That part of the political relation which exists between Indiana and the General Government, as it now stands, and as the whigs with Mr. Clay at their head proposes that it shall stand, is a very delicate and interesting relation. Mr. Clay's views in regard to the prosecution of the National Road in Indiana as deduced in his speech at Indianapolis, are tantamount to a formal abandonment of the work. He proposes that it shall not be resumed until the nation be free from debt; until there is an excess in the Treasury, and then shall be composed of stone only from nine to thirteen feet in width, under an economical estimate by the General Government which estimate shall be final, and if deficient all balance requisite to its completion shall be furnished by Indiana, and she to take the road off the hands of the United States, and ask for nothing more. Does this scheme suit our friends on the National Road? Does this give us any hope of its completion Does it place us on a footing with the states of Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Ohio? and does it harmonize with the whig promises of 1840, in regard to this work? Where is the further hope of appropriations for the improvement of our northern harbors, or the navigation of the Ohio and Wabash rivers? Are they as they were previous to the ascendency of the Whigs, or before Mr. Clay unmasked his hand?

The people of Indiana are naturally Democratic. They cherish no fond regards for aristocracy, either in the shape of men of corpotraions. They are in favor of an economical regulation of the State Government, with a full and strict accountability of all public officers and agents. They are in favor of such a tariff on imports as will support the General Government without direct taxation, or without resorting to loans, and always opposed to a national debt. They wish no collection of public moneys from the people to be again returned to the people, after deducting the expenses of the collection. They ask such a standard of revenue as will defray our state expenses without creating a state debt, and such reduction of salaries and fees as will insure competent men in the public trusts. All that the Democracy ask, is, that each man may determine honestly his political faith, and act at the polls in obedience to its dictates, regardless

of the attempts of the demagogue to mislead and delude him. By an honest, patriotic, and fair expression of your sentiments, at the polls, in August next, on these principles our beloved state will begin to emerge from the morass in which she is nearly foundered and a general beam of light will break upon her darkened way, cheering to the desponding, and invigorating those who always stand firm in the hour of adversity. Let us recollect that the efforts of our adversaries will be great and unceasing; they will resort to all means and expedients to retain their long abused power; that Banks and money will stand at their back, and bring talent and sophistry into the field. Opposed to this array of means stands the incorruptible honesty, love of country, and great interests of a great people. If the former succeeds, it will remain for us to submit four years longer to the present state of untoward fortune, which has dragged our once flourishing state into its present depth of difficulty; if the latter, we shall rise as a refreshed lion from slumber, and walk erect in the power of our strength, and as he would shake the dew drop from his name, so shall Indiana shake from her shoulders, the paralyzing incubus of whiggery, and its concomitant evils. Let our motto be—"Try us—and let us try." Try men who have never deceived you, and measures which must result to your good, your happiness, and your honor.

We now present you the names of James Whitcomb of Vigo, and Jesse D. Bright of Jefferson, as suitable persons to receive your suffrages for the first Monday in August next, believing that if they be sustained by a Legislature who will faithfully execute the will of the people, a salutary reform will be experienced in the government of the state, and an improvement in the condition of the people, be felt throughout the length and breadth of the land.

## THE LATE COON-GREASE.

The New York Sun has the following note of rejoicing at its editorial head on the 4th of March. The Sun is a neutral paper in politics, but seems disposed to join in the general joy at the deliverance of the country from the existence of the late Congress.

*A happy event.*—Last night, at 12 o'clock the power of the Twenty-Seventh Congress expired. *Laus Deo!* Its capacity for mischief is at an end. The American people this morning awake from the Slumbers free from the incumbs which for two long and unhappy years has weighed them down. The Twenty-seventh Congress has passed away, leaving only a hateful blot upon the bright pages of our country's history. The event might properly be celebrated "with bonfires and illuminations,' with thanksgivings and triumphal songs.

It was a most foul and unnatural excitement—an excitement produced by grossly improper means, and at war with all the principles, and with the whole genius and spirit, of our institutions, that brought Congress into existence. Who has forgotten the noisy, and turbulent, and intoxicating scenes so sickening to the heart of the true patriot, which disgraced the political campaign of 1840? Those scenes produced their legitimate consequences, and sent into the Halls of the National Legislature the most factious disorderly, tumultuous, and useless set of men ever assembled there. They have carried out the farce, and showed themselves true to the spirit of the reckless schemes resorted to by party madness at the time of their election.

They have spent more days and months in session than any other Congress since the Constitution of the Government was adopted. They have drawn more money by thousands of dollars from the exhausted purse of the nation, for their pay and mileage, than any of their predecessors. What return have they made the country for all this?—Where are the great and important reforms they have effected? Where are the funds they have provided for carrying on the Government? Where is the prosperity they were to scatter far and wide over the land? Where is the commerce which it was their business to protect instead of destroy? Where is the sound and stable currency which they were to give us? Finally, where have been even efforts or attempts to do any thing which the welfare, the honor and the interest of the country really demand? We search the records of their proceedings in vain for a satisfactory answer to any of these questions.

More than two thirds of the whole period of their whole official existence has been spent in regular or extra sessions. Their vacations have been little more than long enough to allow them time to go home, and return again, charging mileage both ways. As to what they have done in the way of legislation, it is not necessary to go into details; their acts of commission, as well as omission, have been too plainly and painfully visible to the eyes of the whole country.—Weeks after weeks and months after months have been spent in desperate attempts to entrap, embarrass and break down the chief magistracy of the nation. Selfish ambition, similar projects and political intrigues have stood before and above the interests of the country. A tariff has been passed which works the double injury of diminishing the revenue and destroying the commerce of the country. A bankrupt law has been passed to expunge the debts of Webb and his fellow speculators, and having effected its object it has been repealed. The public lands have been given away and taken back again. The Independent Treasury has been repealed, and nothing put in its place.

But we forbear to particularize. As we have said the power of the 'hard cider' Congress has passed away. The period of its existence will hereafter be looked back upon as the 'dark age' in our history. Long, long may it be before we experience another return of it. From its origin and its progress the American people should learn an important lesson. They should see that a corrupt tree cannot bring forth good fruit; and that unhallowed excitement in which appeals are made to the most depraved passions of our nature instead of the reason and the conscience will never fail of producing just such disgraceful and lamentable results as we have witnessed—and that too without regard to the party that may through such means obtain the ascendency. As we cherish the honor of our country and our glorious institution, we hope that in future we may be preserved from a recurrence of such causes and such results.'

*Massachusetts.*—The Legislative Convention of Massachusetts reported a resolution, expressing a preference for Martin Van Buren as candidate for the Presidency. They also adopted, unanimously, resolution expressing sympathy for the people's cause in Rhode Island.


# FORT WAYNE SENTINEL.

SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1843.


FOR PRESIDENT
MARTIN VAN BUREN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT
RICHARD M. JOHNSON.
*(Subject to the decision of a National Convention.)*

FOR GOVERNOR
JAMES WHITCOMB.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR
JESSE D. BRIGHT.

FOR CONGRESS. TENTH DISTRICT.
*ANDREW KENNEDY.*

Another slight shock of an earthquake was felt here on sunday night last, about 10 o'clock. We do not exactly know what all these omens portend. We think it probable, however, they are typical of the coming downfall of whiggery in this State, and are sent as warning to the doomed coons to prepare for 'the day of wrath.'

COMET.—A singular bright streak has been visible in the heavens soon after sunset for the last two or three weeks. It appears in the eastern horizon and extends in a south or southwestern direction from 30 or 35 degrees. Much speculation exists as to the nature of this streak of light; some think it the zodiacal light, but its appearance here does not, in our opinion, at all agree with the description given of that phenomenon; others again thougt it the reflection of the moon's rays on that sea of glass prepared for the accommodation of Mr. Miller's disciples,—but as it still appears now that the moon is gone, we are inclined to think they were mistaken.

We see by the eastern papers that a comet of such unusual brilliancy as to be visible in the day time, has been seen in many of the eastern States. It has been observed at noon, and appears to follow, at a short distance, the course of the sun. We think the light observed here, is the tail of the comet—the comet itself being below the horizon. A writer in the New Bedford Mercury thus describes the comet seen there:—

'Its brilliancy was almost equal to that of Venus. Its situation is very near the limb of the sun; its tail appears about 3 degrees in length. It may be the comet announced some three months since in Europe: it was then traversing the constellation Draco; be it that or another, it is of rare brilliancy.—There are but three on record of sufficient brilliancy to be seen in the day season: The first was 43 years before Christ, and is called a 'hairy star;' it was seen with the naked eye in the day time. The second was in the year 1802 and was so brilliant that the light of the sun, at the end of March, did not hinder people seeing it at mid day; both its nucleus and its tail, was, to use the language of the day 'two fathoms long.' The third appeared in Feb. 18th 1741, nearly equalled Venus in splendor, and many persons saw it at mid day without glasses. It may yet prove that the comet of to day is the same as that of 1402.'

☞ We are desired by Dr. C. Schmitz to state that he does not deem the German correpondence of the Times worthy of notice at present. He is well acquainted with the writers, and may, hereafter, in the *Beobachter*, show up their motives, and make the public acquainted with certain circumstances in their past history. In the meantime he would esteem it a favor if they would continue their correspondence, and endeavor to say something more to the point than they have yet done: before he replies, he would like to see something deserving his notice.

*One Verdant spot in the Barren Wastes of Whiggery*—The whigs of Adams township, in this county, are "doing business with a big auger." At a recent meeting of their Clay club they nominated a full ticket—from Congressman to fence viewer—all whigs, good men and true.—With their nomination for township officers we have no wish to intertere—if the citizens of Adams think none but whigs should attend to their business, and are willing to be dictated to by a few puppets who act just as a certain clique in this city pull the wires, we have nothing to do with it—though we must feel thankful that we do not live in that township. With regard to the nominations for Congress (L. G. Thompson) and Legislature (G. W. Wood), as we are interested, we shall claim the privilege of saying a few words. Dr. Thompson is a good citizen and neighbor, a successful practitioner of medicine, and a man who can be poorly spared from among us: if, therefore, there was the least probability of his being elected, we should protest against his nomination; but as we do not fear any such contingency, we are quite willing that he be allowed to amuse himself by travelling through the district on an electioneering tour—it will be a pleasant and beneficial relaxation after his arduous labors in the legislature.

Mr. Wood certainly has some claims on his fellow citizens, especially the whig portion of them. He is quite an old "residenter," having been among us some five years. In this time he has been elected mayor of the city; has run for justice of the peace, and been defeated; been an unsuccessful applicant for the appointment of post-master; ditto for register of the land office; and was instrumental in getting up a whig county convention, with the view of being nominated for Auditor, but was disappointed in this also. The whigs having no particular aversion to office-seekers, owe it to Mr. Wood to make some reparation for the many defeats he has endured in his disinterested attempts to serve the dear people. Some cross-grained coons, it is true, insinuate that he has deserted if not betrayed them two or three times in the hour of their need, and furthermore did not exactly do the fair thing in the last Congressional election, in supporting McCarty in preference to the regular Whig nominee; but as this was done in hope of procuring an appointment, and he has been grievously disappointed in his calculations, we think his past delinquencies should be overlooked. We are much pleased with his nomination, for we would as soon see some good honest democratic farmer defeat Mr. Wood as any other man.

On the whole, the whig doings in Adams township are deserving commendation. In the present distressed condition of the coons—driven out and dispersed as they have been from all civilized parts of the world, it is pleasing to the philanthropist to see them find a resting place on the wild wooded banks of the Maumee.

TROUBLE IN THE WIGWAM.—We understand that there are a great many aspirants for the honor of being defeated by Andrew Kennedy in the Tenth Congressional District. We hear the names of Samuel Hanna, David H. Colerick, Judge Kilgore, and Doctor Thompson spoken of. It was generally understood among the knowing ones, a week or two ago, that the latter was to be the happy man, and though a convention would be held it was to be so managed as to secure him the nomination. The business was all 'cut and dried.' The convention was to be held at Fort Wayne, and the Doctor's friends were to compose a majority of the members.—The friends of Judge Kilgore appear to 'smell the rat,' and have determined to have the convention held at some other point, where the influence of the Fort Wayne cliqe could not be brought so sensibly to bear. The whigs of Delaware county *recommend* Huntington as the point for the convention; the whigs of Grant have called a meeting to appoint delegates to attend *the convention at Huntington*, and their object is known to be to run the Fort Wayne candidate off the track, and take up Judge Kilgore, as the only man able to face Kennedy on the stump. The Lagrange Freeman holds itself unpledged as to the place for holding the convention until it hears from the southern part of the district and slyly adds—'let us have a *fair* and *impartial* convention a *proper* nomination.'—From all these indications it is evident that the maneuvres of the Fort Wayne leaders are seen through, and likely to be circumvented; we should not be surprised to see a split in the whig ranks in the 10th district before the election. That party is composed of such discordant materials and contains so many hungry expectants for office that it is difficult to keep them together. However, it is a family quarrel in which we have no concern, except as lookers on. The Lagrange Freeman also makes a proposition which would be a death blow to the hopes of our neighbor: it is, that each county send a delegation to the convention in proportion to its population, say one for every 150 polls. The strength of the different counties would then be as follows—

| Counties | Delegates |
|---|---|
| LaGrange, | 5 |
| Steuben | 3 |
| DeKalb | 2 |
| Noble | 3 |
| Whitley | 3 |
| Allen | 7 |
| Huntington | 2 |
| Wells | 2 |
| Adams | 3 |
| Jay | 4 |
| Blackford | 2 |
| Grant | 5 |
| Delaware | 10 |
| Randolph | 11 |

It may be seen at a glance that Judge Kilgore's chance in such a convention would greatly exceed Doctor Thompson's. The only chance would be to have Adams township allowed a delegation in proportion to its importance. Randolph and Delaware are the strong holds of whiggery in the southern part of the district, and would have a delegation of 21 members; Adams township is the great whig strong hold in the north, and we would suggest the propriety of allowing it an equal number; or as this is a time of compromises, perhaps they might be satisfied with 10 or 15 delegates. This would equalize the chances of the northern and southern candidates. Without this there will be no hope for our friend Doctor Thompson.

THE WEATHER.—Cold winter still usurps the place of spring. The present month of March has been as severe as any month this winter: yesterday morning (March 24) the thermometer stood 2 degrees below Zero!—We learn by the Cincinnatti papers that the canal is now open from that city to Dayton and Piqua; we may therefore reasonably hope that the weather will shortly moderate here.

This winter has been one of unusual length and severity; more so than any previous one in this region within the memory of the oldest settlers. The cattle are suffering severely from the want of fodder, and great numbers perish of actual starvation. Hundreds of hogs are also said to be lying dead in the woods, and even the wild animals are starving to death. Notwithstanding the great abundance of the last harvest, feed is becoming scarce, and price advancing. Some farmers who sold corn in the fall for 15 cents and Oats for 10, are now repurchasing, the former at 25, and the latter at 18: hay is selling at 10 to 12 dollars a ton. Those who have any thing to sell would do well to embrace the present opportunity, as prices must inevitably fall as soon as the canal is open. We understand that any quantity of corn and oats can be purchased in Tippecanoe County for 9 or 10 cents a bushel.

Butter has been very scarce here for the past two or three weeks. Those having it could readily obtain a shilling a pound for it now.

The court martial on Capt. Mackenzie for the execution of Spencer is not yet concluded.

*Earthquake in the West Indies.*—Later arrivals fully confirm the account of the disastrous earthquake in the West Indies.

At Point a Petre, Guadaloupe, 6000 persons had 'disappeared;' the bodies of 4000 had been dug out of the ruing and taken out to sea, to prevent a pestilence. Of 800 soldiers forming the regiment quartered there, only 40 remained. The massive fortifications were a heap of ruins, and the mouth of the harbor was completely choked up by rocks forced from the bottom of the sea. It was feared that the vessels in port would never be got out.

Nothing farther had been heard from Montserat. When last seen the Island was enveloped in a dense cloud of smoke or dust. The sea around was violently agitated.

The Ohio Board of Public Works have appointed P. Hoagland resident engineer for the Wabash and Erie Canal.

The three following articles are deserving the serious consideration of the people of Indiana. The first shows how the State of New York has been involved in debt to the amount of 20 millions by the extravagance of its Whig rulers in the short space of 5 years. The second and third articles show the judicous measures adopted by the Democratic Legislatures of Michigan and Illinois to restore the credit of their respective States, and relieve them from their difficulties. Indiana is bowed to the dust, her honor tarnished, and her credit lost, by the heavy load of debt which the Whigs have heaped on her. Our only hope is in a "change."—If our State could only be once relieved from the fangs of the greedy bloodsuckers who have so long preyed on her vitals, and her government once trusted to Democratic hands, we, too, might overcome our difficulties. Indiana is not more hopelessly involved than were Illinois and Michigan, nor are her resources in any way inferior. We see what a wise and patriotic legislation has accomplished for those states. Would not a similar course be equally beneficial here?

Citizens of Indiana! you may now see the difference between democratic and whig legislation. Ponder the matter well, and let your votes next August show that you have formed a correct conclusion.

## STATE DEBT.

From 1825, to 1837, while the state was in democratic hands, the debt of the state was only increased about two hundred thousand dollars, although the state built five new canals, measuring in length, one hundred and sixty five miles. What can the whigs show for the enormous increase of state debt under Gov. Seward's administration, in which some twenty million of debt has been contracted—not one mile of canal has been added by the federal whigs. The people have paid pretty dear for the four years rule of federal whigs. They will not be likely to place them in office again very soon.—*Hudson N. Y. Gaz.*

From the Constitutional Democrat.

## MICHIGAN.

### LIQUIDATION OF THE STATE DEBT.

The subject of the indebtedness of the state, growing out of the construction of our works of Internal Improvement, formed a prominent subject of conversation and action during the last session of our State Legislature—We are indebted to a correspondent for the following sketch of the provisions of the law passed on the subject:

THE HONOR OF THE COMMONWEALTH.—The legislature and executive of the state of Michigan, near the close of the late session, passed an act entitled "*An act to liquidate the public debt, and provide for the payment of interest, &c.*" which will redound much to the honor, and greatly advance the character of her industrious and enterprising citizens. The interest upon all the bonds issued by the state, for which we have received consideration, is by this act amply provided for, and in a manner which is and should be perfectly satisfactory to the bond holders.—The attention of the legislature was called to this subject, in the annual message of the Governor, at the opening of the session, and the result of a patient and laborious investigation of the subject, and a searching enquiry into the present and prospective resources of the state, is seen in the act of which we speak. By the terms of the enactment, the bonds of the state are to be issued, bearing interest from July 1st, 1845, at the rate of six per cent, and payable in 1850, to liquidate the interest which has already accrued and will hereafter accrue up to 1845, on the amount of the state loan, for which the state has received consideration. The faith of the state, and the proceeds of her public works after 1845, are pledged for the faithful payment of the interest on the public debt thereafter. The act further provides, with commendable magnanimity, for a fair and equitable settlement as respects the bonds of the state, surreptitiously obtained, and hypothecated by the United States Bank, and its tender the Morris and Canal Company, by declaring that upon a surrender of said bonds, they shall receive from the Governor other bonds in all respects like the original ones, to the amount which the state has received in money, and also new bonds for the interest due thereon, on a similar basis with those to be issued to the bona fide holder above mentioned. Thus it will be seen that the commonwealth of Michigan, ever jealous of her credit and honor, has been foremost in sustaining and protecting both, while, should it by any casualty so happen that the income of her great Central and Southern Rail Roads prove insufficient to liquidate the whole amount of interest abovd provided for the deficiency may then be made up by a limited tax. The provisions of the act are such as will commend themselves to the candid and enlightened judgment of our citizens while they will prove to the world that our beautiful peninsula with her hardy, enterprising and industrious population, will be the last to repudiate her indebtedness, or deny the seal on her bonds.

ILLINOIS.—The Legislature of Illinois have thus far worked well. First, they have reduced the public debt over four millions of dollars. Second, they have provided for the completion of the canal, and the gradual liquidation of the canal debt. Third, they have relieved the state Treasury from debt and placed its operations on the solid foundation of gold and silver. Fourth, they have diminished the annual public expenditures. Fifth, they have rid the state of the currency of broken banks, by putting them in liquidation. Sixth, they have effected a total separation of the unhallowed connection between Bank and State. Well done good and faithful servants!

*'Union of the Whigs for the sake of the Union.'*—There is a split between the Clay and Antimasonic fragments of the universal Whig party in Pennsylvania. The Lancaster Union and Sentinel (Antimasonic) has hoisted the flag of Gen. Scott, and thus berates those of his fellows who are inclined to support Clay:—

'We cannot believe that men, like the honest and intelligent Anti-Masons of Lancaster county, who have time and again thus vowed, are prepared now to turn round and and give the lie direct to all their former protestations of honest oppositions to bloody, oath-bound Masonry, by joining in their wily enemies in the support of GRAND MASTER CLAY, who, but a few years since, endeavored to estadtablish in this country a MASONIC GOVERNMENT!

'Every man who has acted—or pretended to have acted—with the Anti-Masonic party from pure and honest motives, and now suffer himself to be seduced into the support of the candidate of the Grand Lodge, publishes to the world his own hypocrisy, and says in effect: 'I hereby declare that I have been for years a political hypocrite, and most unblushingly lied and countenanced lies against the Masonic Institution!'

'That there are some who have acted with us, and by us elected to office repeatedly as Anti-Masons, prepared to take such a step, and with their own hands record their own infamy, we readily believe. But we do not beleive—nor will we credit it until our own eyes witness the fact—that there is one honest Anti Mason in Lancaster county yet prepared to desert his long cherished principles—principles he has so often seen triumphant—and unite with allies—allies whose vocation is treachery—in the support of one who has sneered at and raviled his principles, and insulted his party! If there is a single man so prepared to act, we shall be grieved to be called upon to record his infamy!

Gov. Fairfield has been elected Senator by the Maine Legislature, in place of Ruel Williams.

Hon. William P. Fessenden received the votes of the Whigs.

## TO THE DEMOCRATS—CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.

Democrats of Grant, and the adjoining counties, arouse, awake from your slumbers; the enemy is commencing operations—it is time for you to be preparing for action. For the two past years our Whig opponents have exerted every faculty—every device—every energy to incorporate themselves with the Abolition, or third party, in order to secure the election of their candidates for office.—They have in most cases failed. The abolitionists, or rather a portion of them who could not be caught in the trap, were too independent, and would not agree to 'pay the fiddler' while their whig friends 'danced.'—In the last canvass, no declaration 'for the public eye' was unfolded. All was mystery with both these parties. The democrats came out boldly and unhesitatingly, relying on the strength of their principles and the *bottom* of their candicates. They proved successful, verifying the old adage that 'honesty is the best policy.' What course do our whig friends propose now? Why they reject the abolitionists as unfaithful allies, and reproach them with treachery! What; treachery!! Say our readers!! Yes, treachery, because you did not sustain our candidates, generally. Well, well, as Bailie Nicol Jarvie said, 'we'll let that flea stick by the wall' for the present.

But what think you Democratic readers, is the present *ruse* of the *wise* leaders of the whig party? It is really laughable—truly comical—and no little absurd. Hush, and listen! They have determined, Ha! ha! ha! ha! (I wish I was'nt fat) to cut the Abolitionists and try to (mark it) split up the Democrats. 'Tis true, and pity 'tis', 'tis true' A great mass meeting is called at Marion, the capital of Grant County (we have not noticed the date yet) of the DEMOCRATIC WHIGS—democratic whigs—Oh, ye *coons and cooneses*! Democratic whigs! good, very good; but for what purpose tell us pray? Why for the great, the glorious, the important purposes, of running Dr. Thompson of Allen county off the track for Congress, and *forcing*, (for all we know he's not a candidate) Judge Kilgore to face Andrew Kennedy on the stump. It has just been discovered that Dr. Thompson has not the stumping faculty—Kilgore has, and if he does not attend very punctually to the duties of his judgship, it is presumed that eight dollars a day might persuade him to go to Congress.—Hurrah for the Democratic Whig of Grant. *Marion Democratic Herald.*

From the Democratic Herald.

DISTRICT CONVENTION.—Some time since, as our readers are all aware, we stated, that, in our opinion, our present able Representative in Congress would have no opposition in the District—that is—no democratic opposition; subsequently, by a letter from the North, we adopted the opinion, that our friends in that section, were desirous of nomination by Convention. In order to gratify their feelings and to effect entire unanimity in our regions, we suggested a convention to be held at Fort Wayne.

We are now enabled to state that such a course—is entirely unnecessary, inasmuch as our whole hearted friends, propose to *Elect him by acclamation!* Go it, Democrats! We have nominated him by acclamation, let us elect in similar style.

This is our feeling in relation to this subject, and we rejoice to find by the Fort Wayne Sentinel of the 11th inst, which reached us last mail by the Richmond route, that our Allen co. friends take the same view.

The Whig Convention called, a notice for which will be seen in another column, may nominate their office seeking candidate. We are prepared to meet him with our *well tried* and *faithful* Representative, in the late Congress, and doubt not but the stump will prove as favorable to his talents, as the Hall of the capitol in Washington City.

We are pleased—gratified to learn that our friends like ourselves, have brought Mr. Kennedy's name before the public, of their own free will, and entirely independent of the dictation of leading men.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The following gentlemen, it appears by returns published in the South Carolina papers, will compose the Representation of this State in the next Congress:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st District, | James A. Black. | |
| 2d | " | Richard F. Simpson. |
| 3d | " | Joseph A. Woodward, |
| 4th | " | John Campbell, |
| 5th | " | Armisted Burke, |
| 6th | " | Isaac E. Holmes, |
| 7th | " | R. Barnwell Rhett. |

*The Cabinet.*—We learn from the National Intelligencer that the Hon. John C. Spencer, entered upon the duties of Secretary of the Treasury on the 8th instant. And also, that the Hon. James Madison Porter, of Pennsylvania, has accepted the appointment and entered upon the duties of Sec'y of the War Department.

From the Cincinnati Republican.

## OHIO CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

The bill reported to the house of Representatives on Thursday last by Col. Okey, and immediately passed by that body, has received the sanction of the Senate, and become a law.

The following will show the political complexion of the districts, taking the vote of last fall, for Corwin and Shannon as a test:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Democratic Majority, | 1253 |
| 2 | do | 550 |
| 3 | Whig, | 2513 |
| 4 | do | 3353 |
| 5 | Democratic, | 1044 |
| 6 | do | 1611 |
| 7 | do | 834 |
| 8 | do | 567 |
| 9 | do | 819 |
| 10 | do | 1168 |
| 11 | do | 1864 |
| 12 | Whig, | 1028 |
| 13 | Democratic, | 720 |
| 14 | Whig | 684 |
| 15 | Democratic, | 1180 |
| 16 | do | 1744 |
| 17 | do | 1427 |
| 18 | do | 1804 |
| 19 | Whig, | 1004 |
| 20 | do | 3471 |
| 21 | Democratic, | 192 |

*Reported escape of the Texan Prisoners.*—The schr. Emblem, Capt. Kinney, arrived yesterday from Matamoros, which port she left on the 9th Feb.

The Captain reports that on the 22d, while lying off the bar waiting for a pilot, news came that the prisoners captured at Mier with Col. Fisher had risen upon their guard at Saltillo, overpowered them after a short struggle, and started in hot haste for Texas.

From Saltillo to the Rio Grande there is a direct road, and as Col. Jordan once made a successful escape from near the same point with a less number of men, it is more than probable that Fisher's men will be able to do the same thing, provided they were able to secure a sufficiency of arms and ammunition to fight their way through.

*Justice to the West.*—The Albany Argus says—

'The bill for the protection of commerce on Lake Michigan has become a law. It passed both the Senate and the House of Representatives without division, so strong was the conviction of its justice and propriety.

It appropriates $30,000 for the harbor at Milwaukie, 25 000 at Racine, 20,000 at Southport, and $6,000 or a light house at the same place. We believe it also makes appropriations (though the amount we know not) for the continuance of the very important works at Chicago; also for the harbors of Michigan City in Indiana, and St. Joseph's and Grand River, in Michigan.

NAVAL.—*A Chace.*—The Norfolk Herald has received advices that the U. S. Brig Boxer, Lieut. Com'g Bullus, arrived at Matanzas, on the 20th ult., from a cruze near the isle of Pines; having fallen in and given chase to a topsail schr., whose movements and appearance excited suspicion, but which contrived to make her escape without being overhauled.

Dr. L. G. Thompson, the would be great man of Allen county, who introduced a Bill to have the revised statutes printed in German, *provided the Germans would pay for it*, is flouncing under the castigation of our correspondent Allen. If the Dr. will assert over his own signature that he did not offer an amendment to Mr Chamberlain's proposition, to publish the laws also in the Miami or Pottawatomie language, we will pledge ourselves to prove that he did do so, and has wilfully lied about it. And yet after this designed insult, he prates about his regard for the Germans. Of one thing our German friends are well assured, that when the Whigs flatter them, they are after either their money or their votes.—And that is just the case with Dr. Thompson.—*Goshen Democrat.*

*Who protects the Laborer?*—A great deal has been said by the advocates of protection respecting the benefits to the laborers, arising from the favors of large manufacturing establishment. The poor and humble, it is said, find employment and derive support and wealth from them. This appears very well to assert at a distance. But if the laborers should tell the whole story, some terrible cases of oppression would come to light. An instance of thes kind, on the part of the corporations of Lowell, has just been exposed in a petition from some the operatives, to the Massachusetts Legislature. It appears from this petition, that by a combination among the corporations, if any person leaves work in a mill, in less then after a year's service, the name of such person is sent to all the other mills, who are pledged to refuse employment to the person thus marked and proscribed. The petitioners further stated that, after they had entered into the agreement with the Middlesex mill to work twelve months, (which they were compelled to sign or not be employed) their wages were reduced twenty five per centum without their consent. They then left, as they had a perfect right to do; for the agreement, if binding on the girls to stay, was equally binding on the corporation to continue the wages with which the work began; otherwise the company might abolish the wages, and still demand the service. It further is affirmed that, after the girls were driven from the Middlesex mill by this unjust reduction, their names were reported to all the other mills in the combination, and entered on their books as "turn-outs from Middlesex," and they are now refused employment in these mills, at any price, solely on this gaound.

One great argument of the advocates of a high tariff, is the advantages which arise from opening as they say a particular field for domestic industry. It is a scheme whose operation is to make the poor, but independent, citizens work in subjection to the will of the rich, until, as in England, whole towns shall be dependent on a few owners of great wealth.—*N. Y. Ev. Post.*

MARRIED.—On Wednesday Evening by the Rev. A. T. Rankin, Mr. Ammon Fox to Miss Margarett Ann daughter of James Edwards, of this place.

A lot of rich cake duly received, &c. &c.

"Behind thee lies youth's fairy land;
Before thee, robed in light'
The enchanted I les of Weddedd Love
Burst on thy raptured sight,
And thou hast waved farewell to that,
And gazest now on these,
Where, rocking in the glittering bay,
Thy barque awaits the breeze."

On Thursday last Capt. John C. Swiney of this place to Mrs. Armitage of Wabash County.

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We are authorised to announce the name of B. BROWNING as a candidate for the office of Road Supervisor in the 4th district, Wayne township.

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## Valuable Law Books

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### KINNE'S LAW COMPENDIUM.

QUESTIONS and answers on law, alphabetically arranged, with reference to the most approved authorities, by Asa Kinne, Esq. 2 volumes; 1st volume containing 600 pages; 2d vol. 750. Collins, Keese & Co., 254 Pearl street, N. York., 1840. The plan, arrangement and execution of this work, has received the highest commendations from many of the most distinguished jurists in the U. S., a few only of which we subjuin.

*Extract of a Letter from James T. Austin, Esq., Att'y General of the State of Massachusetts*

I have examined this work to some extent and have been greatly satisfied with its plan and execution. The manner of presenting the subject to the mind by a direct question, is exceedingly well calculated in my judgment to produce a clear and exact impression, especially in a science like the law, in which precision and accuracy are indispensible.

The answers given are full and explicit, and fortified by an exhibition of authority which demonstrate the industry and learning with which the work has been prepared.

I cannot doubt that it will be well received by profession, and be found useful to the public.

JAMES T. AUSTIN.

*From Chief Justice Williams, of Vermont.*

The utility of a work of this kind depends upon the accuracy with which it is compiled.

From the attention I have been able to give it, I should think you had bestowed much labor and industry upon the work, and that the answers are faithfully and accurately digested from the several books to which reference is had, and that it will be useful to the profession

CHAS. K WILLIAMS.

*From Judge Bouvier, Philadelphia.*

I have examined the work and do not hesitate to say it will be highly useful to students and professional men generally. The plan is calculated to impress the memory by calling the attention to a single point which, perhaps, would have escaped observation.

I have found it correct in giving the answers, and the reference which are made cannot fail to be useful in making further research.

J. BOUVIER.

*From Wm. L Hurst, Esq. Philadelphia.*

I have examined the work with great pleasure. It is calculated to be a greater help to the student than any other work of its size now extant, and will find its way upon every lawyer's table as a valuable ready reference. The authorities are concentrated upon the questions so skillfully, that besides the advantage peculiar to this work of presenting the decisions of English and American cases at a glance, there is as much reference as in a digest of quadruple its size.

WM. L. HURST.

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*Extract of a letter from Chancellor Kent to the Author.*

'I am much pleased with the ability, fitelity, and accuracy, with which you have stated the answers as drawn from the text. I approve of the work and wish it success, for I think it is well calculated to facilitate and promote te the study and diffusion of the elementary principles of constitutional and municipal law embodied in the comemntaries.' JAS. KENT.

*From Chief Justice Hornblower of New Jersey.*

The extract of a letter from the learned commentator which accompanies the work, must be highly gratifying to the author, whith it affords amble pledge to the profession and to the public at large of the accuracy and fidelity with which he has executed his design. With him I approve of the work and wish it success. It will be useful not only to the student and the lawyer, but to every scholar and every citizen, who wishes to become acquainted with the great principles of constitutional and municipal law under which we live. This valuable work ought to be read in all our high schools, and such being the case it would not fail to contribute largely to the extension of that knowledge of the institutions and laws of our country, which is so essential to their perpetuity and a right enjoyment of their blessings. JOS. C. HORNBLOWER.

*From his Excellency Wm. Pennington, Governor of the State of New Jersey.*

Kinne's Kent is in my opinion a valuble work and must greatly aid the student in acquiring a knowledge of the law.

No plan is so good for drawing the mind to the subject as putting a direct question.

Young men of all professions and business would do well to purchase and read this work as containing an abridgment of the laws of the country in which they live

WM. PENNINGTON.

### KINNE'S QUARTERLY LAW COMPENDIUM

Or digest of cases reported in the U. States and Great Britain in 1841, 1842 & 1843. Alphabetically arranged. Being an

*Appendix to Kinne's Law Compendium.*

Published quarterly in Januar, April, July and October, by Asa Kinne.

Price, one dollar a year. Funds current where subscribers reside will be taken at par. Post masters are at liberty to receive subscriptions, and forward them to the publisher under their frank—thus affording an opportunity to all who wish to order the work, and pay for it without expense. Postage, 100 miles, 3 cents, over 100 8 cents.

NOTE.—Kinne's Appendix, for 1842,—112 pages,—will be mailed to subscribers to any part of the United States, Price 75 cents. Portage, 100 miles, 11 cents; over 100 miles 18 cents.

COLLINS, KEESE, & Co.
3m38 254, Pearl street N. Y.

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WINDOW GLASS—8x10, 10x12, 10x14, 10x15, 11x17, 12x18, and 16x22 low for cash. B. SAUNDERS.
Jan. 14.

## Sale of Real Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I shall expose to sale at the Court house door, in Fort Wayne, Allen County, Indiana, on the 15th day of April 1843, the following property to wit:—All the right and title of Hiram T. Dewey in lot no 472 in Hanna's addition to Fort Wayne, lots no. 2 and 3 in block 28 in Ewing's addition, including all buildings thereon; also a good frame shop on lot 56, in said town, and a lease of one year from 1st day of March, 1843, here tofore occupied by said Dewey.

All the right and title of Asa Miller to Lot no. 6 Block 10 and lot no. 12 block 19 in Ewing's addition to Fort Wayne.

Fract. S W qr sec 31, T 30, R 11.
E hf S W qr Sec 29, T 31, R 13.
S W hf S. E qr Sec 11. T 32, R 12.
103 acres known as the Kraco property.
W hf N E qr sec 10 T 32, R 12.
E hf N hf N W qr sec 4, T 31, R 11 E.

All the right and title of Thos F Lane to lot no 90, Fairport, Allen county, Indiana.

All the right and title of Amzi Meriam to S E frac qr sec 33, T 29, R 13 E containing 100 · 62 acres.

All the right and title of Wm Thorp to N E qr of sec 18 T 30 N of R 13 east.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A M. Terms Cash.

R E FLEMING, Assignee.
March 20, '43. 39

## *Sale of Personal Property.*

NOTICE is hereby given that I will offer for sale at the auction room of E. Stapleford in the City of Fort Wayne, on the 15th day of April, 1843, a quantity of Jewelry, watch materials, Books, and other articles.

Also, 12 Berkshire hogs.
An assortment of garden seeds.
One hundred peach trees.
One hundred fruit trees including plum, apple &c.

R E FLEMING, Assignee.
March 20, 1843. 39

## NOTICE.

THE Trustees of St. Augustines Church in Fort Wayne gave Francis Comparet on the 17th of July, 1841, a note of $1260 92; this note was lost, and in consequence of a settlement made on the 17th of March, 1843, between the said parties, the note must be considered of no value.

F D LASSELLE,
Secretary of the board of Trustees.
Fort Wayne, March 20th, 1843 39

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PROSPECTUS

*Der ersten Deutschen Zeitung im Staate Indiana, unter Dem Nahmen:*

DER

## Deutsche Beobachter VON INDIANA.

LAENGST war es schon wohl ein Beduerfnis, dass in einem Staate, worin so viele Deutsche wohnen wie in Indiana, auch eine Deutsche Zeitung erscheine, welche es sich zur Pflicht macht, nicht nur die Deutsche Muttersprache zu erhalten, sondern auch ihren Lesern sowohl in commercieller als oeconomischer Hinsicht die neuesten Erfindungen mitzutheilen. und vornehmlich so viel in ihren Kraeften steht die rein Democratischen Grundsaetze zu verbreiten und zu vertheidigen. Der Deutsche Beobachter macht es sich zur Pflicht, so viel in seinen Kraeften steht, die Rechte und Freiheit der Buerger zu vertheidigen, die aecht Democratischen Grundsaetze aufrecht zu erhalten und gegen die Angriffe und Verlaeumdungen des Whyegthums zu beschuetzen; das Neuste von Europa und hier seinen Lesern mitzutheilen, und zur Unterhaltung und Vergnuegen seiner schoenen Leserinnen Erzaehlungen Gedichte und Raethsel mit beizufuegen. Er wird Keine Muehe sparen, die gerechten Anfordcrungen seiner geneigten Leser und Leserinnen zu befriedigen, bittet aber auch zugleich um guetige Nachsicht, wenn es gleich anfangs noch nicht ganz ihren Erwartungen entsprechen solte, und empfiehlt sich dann ganz besonders zu einer recht zahlreichen Subscription.

BEDINGUNGEN:

Der DEUTSCHE BEOBACHTER erscheint regelmaessig iede Woche in FORT WAYNE sobald die Deutschen Drucker Lettern angelangt sind.—Der Preis ist fuer ein Yahr $1 50 in Vorausbezahlung, oder $2 00 im Laufe des Yahrs. Keiner Kann die Zeitung aufgeben, bisalle Rueckstaende bezahlt sind. Briefe und Mittheilungen werden nur aus der Post Office genommen, wen sie francirt sind. Bekantmachungen, sowohl hiesige wie auswaertige werden nur gegen Zahlung eingerueckt, wofuer der Preis so gering als moeglich soll gestelt werden, und in der naechsteu Nummer angegeben werden soll. Wer 10 subschribenten einsammelt, und den betrag einsendet, erhaelt 12 Exemplare zugeschikt. Die Herren Post Meister machen es zu ihre Pflicht Gelt und Subscriebenden post frei einzusenden.

Dr. C. SCHMITZ,
*Redacteur.*
THOMAS TIGAR,
*Drucker.*

Editors in Indiana will confer a favor by noticing this in their respective papers. Democrats throughout the state are requested to exert themselves in procuring and forwarding the names of subscribers.

---

LARD Wanted at this office in payment of Newspaper accounts.

---

QUEENSWARE and CHINA; newest styles—Glass Ware, &c.
*HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.*

## Partnership Formed.

THE subscribers would inform the public that they are now carrying on the BLACKSMITH BUSINESS at the well known stand of John Fairfield opposite the Old Council House, where they will be ready to wait on those who may favor them with their custom. The former subscriber feels grateful for past favors, that now this connection is formed, their punctual attendance to business will merit a continuance. We will make and repair, warranted, *axes, iron wagons, buggies* and almost all kinds of work in our line generaly called for. We do not bragg what great things we are going to do, but let the community judge for themselves. We will take any thing for our work that can be appropriated to the use of our families; but prompt pay must be expected in order to be accommodated.

JOHN FAIRFIELD.
WESTERN REYNOLDS.

All those that have outstanding accounts with the subscriber, are called on for settlement. By getting his dues, he will be enabled to pay those he owes.

JOHN FAIRFIELD.
March 11, 1843. 27

## Notice to Architects.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there will be offered for sale to the best and lowest bidder, on the last Monday in April next, being the 24th day of said month at the Auditor's Office in Bluffton, the building of a

*Brick Court House and Public Offices*

in the town of Bluffton, Wells Co. Ia.

Bidders are expected to come well recommended, as to their competency and responsibility.

A plan and specifications of said buildings may be seen, at any time, at the Auditor's office in Bluffton.

By order of the board of Commissioners for Wells county.

LEWIS S. GROVE, A W C.
March 11, 1843. [p. f. $1 70) 27 w 3

## Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution issued out of the Clerk's office, of the Allen circuit court and to me directed, against the lands and tenements of Joshua Holmes, I will expose to sale at the courthouse door in the city of Fort Wayne between the hours of 10 o'clock A M and 4 o'clock P M, on the 25th day of March, 1843, the rents and profits for seven years, of the following described property to wit: Lots no. 120 and 97 in Rockhill's addition to the town of Fort Wayne, and if the same should fail to rent for a sufficient sum to satisfy the said debt, interest cost and accruing costs, I will then offer the fee simple of said property. Sale to commence at 2 o'clock P. M.

Taken as the property of Joseph Holmes, to satisfy an execution in favor of William Rockhill.

B. B. STEVENS, Sh'ff A. C.
March 11, 1843 37

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J. S. FANCHER,
*Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law,*
FORT WAYNE, IA.

Office on Columbia-street, nearly opposite the post-office.
March 4, 1842. y26

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COOMBS & BRACKENRIDGE
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
FORT WAYNE, IA.

Will attend to all civil business at law or in Chancery entrusted to their care. Office on Clinton street, half way between Hamilton and Williams' store and the Bank.

---

N. B. All persons indebted to the late firm of EWING & BRACKENRIDGE will please call upon R. Brackenridge and pay up.
Feb 2 1843 y32

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E. F. COLERICK,
*NOTARY PUBLIC,*

May be found at the office of D. H. Colerick, on Berry-street, two doors east of the Market House.
Fort Wayne, Dec. 23, 1842. y26

## Cabinet Furniture.

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of Fort Wayne and its vicinity that they are now carrying on the CABINETMAKING BUSINESS,

Their shop is on Calhoun street in the building occupied in part by Andrew Eminger as a chair factory, where they will be happy at all times to wait upon all who may favor them with their custom. Their ware shall not be surpassed in quality by any manufactured in the place.

Old furniture repaired and repolished in the best manner at short notice.

F. SMALLHOUSE
C. FINK.
Fort Wayne, March 10, 1843 y37

## Drugs & Medicines.

THE subscribers have on hand a general assortment of *Medicines* which they will sell low; consisting in part of the following:

Epsom and Glauber Saults.
Cream Tartar.
Sulphur.
Castor Oil & Olive do.
Turkey Opium.
Sulph. Quinine.
Rhubarb.
Paregoric.
Bateman's drops,
Nerve and bone Liniment,
Senna & Manna.

HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.
Jan. 28. 1843.

---

BOOTS! BOOTS!! BOOTS!!!

*Encourage Home Manufacture.*

THE undersigned respectfully informs his old customers and the public generally that he has just returned from the eastern cities with the largest and best stock ever brought to this market, consisting of

Spanish sole leather,
Upper leather, coarse and fine,
Kip skins of various qualities,
Calf skins of a superior kind,
Moroccos, &c. &c.

together with India Rubber Over Shoes, and a general assortment of Shoe Findings, all of which he is prepared to make up to order in the cheapest and most fashionable style, for the ready cash.

The farmers of this and the neighboring counties can purchase at this establishment on better terms than any other in Northern Indiana. Give us a call. A. LINTZ.
Dec. 10, '42. y24

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NEW AND RIFLE GUN MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public in general that he has commenced business in the old and well known Grocery Room lately occupied by M. Hedekin, in Columbia Street, where he will always have on hand an assortment of

*GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS,*

and a quantity of *Rifle Barrels*, wholesale and retail, at eastern prices.

All kinds of repairing will be punctually attended to and done in the best manner, *cheaper than ever*, and warranted. All kinds of PRODUCE will be taken for work. The community will find it to their great advantage to give me a call.

WILLIAM IBA,
*from Lancaster, Pa.*
Fort Wayne, Dec. 2, 1842 y23

## Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution to me directed, from the Allen Circuit Court, against goods, chattels, lands and tenements of Samuel Sowers and John Spencer (bail:) I have levied upon the following real estate, to wit: The west half of the south-west quarter of section four in Township 32, North of range 11 East, containing 80 acres and I will offer the rents and profits for seven years of the same at the Court House door in the city of Fort Wayne between the hours of 10 o'clock AM and 4 o'clock PM on the 1st day of April next; and if the same should fail to rent for a sufficient sum to satisfy said debt, interest, cost, and accruing costs, I will then offer the fee simple—sale to commence at 2 o'clock

Taken on execution as the property of Sam'l Sowers, to satisfy an execution in favor of State Bank of Indiana.

B. B. STEVENS, Sh'ff A. C.
March 18th 1843.

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*Notice to the Tax Payers of Allen County.*

THOSE who have not as yet paid their taxes, are hereby notiged that I will attend at my office, for the reception of the same until the 22d day of April next, persons delinquent after that time will be charged with a penalty of ten per cent, and six per cent Interest.

T. K. BRACKENRIDGE, Treasurer.
March 17 1843. 38.

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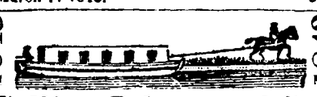
1843  1843

## Collins, Palmer, and Co.

*Forwarding and Commission Merchants,*
*TOLEDO, OHIO,*

AGENTS FOR MERCHANTS' TRANSPORTATION CO, AND TROY AND OSWEGO LINES,

*Dealers in Salt, Flour, Grain, Coal, Pig Iron, &c.*

ARE now prepared to make liberal advances on produce for sale at Toledo, or destined for an eastern market; Also, to contract for freights from and to New York, for any point on the Wabash and Erie canal, for the above responsible lines.

JOHN M. COLLINS,
PETER PALMER,
T. O. CONNELL.

REFER TO

Suydam, Sage & Co. New York
Hess & Powers, "
F. Wilkie, Agt M. T. C. "
James S Wyckoff & Co. "
Robt. Hunter & Co. Albany
Hunter, Palmer, & Co. Buffalo
Bronson & Crocker, Oswego
C. Howard, Esq., Detroit
Hamilton & Williams, Fort Wayne
Otis Clapp, Boston.

Jan. 21, 1843. 1y30

## New School.

E H. MURRAY, would respectfully inform the citizens of Fort Wayne, that he has opened his school in the vicinity of Ewing's Addition; at what is known as Tinkham's school house, on the common, near to his residence.—Experience in the tuition and rearing of youth, justifies the idea on the part of the teacher, of giving satisfaction.

TERMS:—For Orthography, Spelling, Reading and writing, $2 50 per quarter. Arithmetic, Grammar and Geography, $3 per quarter

---

NOTICE is hereby given, that administration of the estate of Marshall S. Wines, late of Allen County, dec'd, has been granted to the undersigned. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to file them in the Clerk's office immediately. All indebted to the estate must make immediate payment.

The estate is supposed to be insolvent.

SAM'L HANNA,
HUGH M'CULLOCH,
O. W. JEFFERDS,
Admr
Fort Wayne, Oct. 25, 1842. 3m 18

## Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an execution issued out of the Clerk's office of the Allen Circuit Court and to me directed, I will offer for sale at the court house door in the city of Fort Wayne, between the hours of 10 o'clock A M and 4 o'clock P M on the 4th day of February 1843, the rents and profits for seven years of the following described real estate to wit: The north half of the north west quarter of section no. 3, in township no 31, north of range no. 12 east, containing 89 acres and ninety four hundredths of an acre; and if the same shall fail to rent for a sufficient sum to satisfy said debt, interest, cost and accruing costs I will then offer the fee simple of said property.

Taken as the property of Anderson S. Ballard to satisfy an execution in favor of Thomas Hamilton.

B. B. STEVENS, Sh'ff A C
January 21, 1843.

☞ The above sale is postponed by order of plaintiff until Saturday, April 1st, 1843.

B. B. STEVENS, Sheriff A. C.
Feb. 4, 1843. 32

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150 BBLS. superfine Lafayette FLOUR, a very superior article, for sale at Hamilton & Williams new store.

## Cheap Boot and Shoe Shop.

THE subscriber informs the public that he is now carrying on the Boot and Shoe making business, one door west of Evans store on Columbia street, and will make all kinds of boots and shoes at lower prices than ever before offered in Fort Wayne. His work will be all of the best Eastern Leather, and the workmanship equal to any other establishment in the west. The public may judge of the cheapness from the following list of prices:

| | |
|---|---|
| Good coarse boots | $3,25 |
| " Shoes | 1 87 |
| Women's Bootees | 1 87 |
| Kip Boots | 4 25 |
| Calf Boots | 5 50 |

and all other work in proportion, Mending done at short notice.

Hides and wheat taken at market price for work. GEORGE NILL
Dec 29, 1842. 6m 27.

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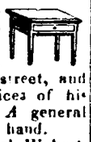
*Furniture and Chairs for sale, or exchanged for Country Produce.*

PRICES TO SUIT THE HARD TIMES!!!



F. P. TINCKHAM invites the farmers to call at his old establishment, west of R. W. Taylor's store, on Columbia-street, and see the quality and prices of his chairs and Furniture. A general assortment will be constantly kept on hand.

Also, 700 SAW LOGS wanted. Black Walnut, White Walnut or Butternut, and Curled Sugar or Maple, to be delivered at Ewing's mill on Cedar creek: Thompson & Miller's, feeder dam; Owens', Browning's or Fairfield's, on St. Mary's; Bayless, on Aboite; Stinsner, New Haven; the Mills in town or on the bank of the Canal within 10 miles of Fort Wayne.

Dec. 31, 1842.

---

*Neal's Patent Lard Lamp*

THE best, most cleanly and economical article of the kind ever invented. Manufactured and for sale by M. LEWIS.
Fort Wayne, March 4, 1843. 36

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Window Glass.

A FULL ASSORTMENT just received by *HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.*

---

GROCERIES.—A fresh supply of family Groceries, jus received by HAMILTON WILLIAMS

---

MERINOES.—Frenchand English Merinoes various qualities and colors, unusually low at HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.

---

1843. 1843.

## E. Haskell & Co.

Forwarding & Commission Merchants,

*Agents for the New York and Toledo Line, and dealers in Flour, Pork, Salt, Plaster, Grain, &c.*

TOLEDO.

REFER TO

Messrs. Mott & Co, Toledo.
P. Evans & Co., } Defiance,
Sprague & Brown, }
J. W. Towsley & Co., Fort Wayne.

J. J. Holts No. 46 South St. is agent of N. Y. and Toledo Line, in New York city.

N. B. We are proprietors of a large number of Lake Vessels of the first class, which will enable us to give despatch to all property consigned to us, for shipment to an eastern market.

Toledo, March, 1843. p-6m.28

## Democratic Review.

LIBERAL OFFER TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS

A FEW complete sets of the Democratic Review still remaining on hand, the Publishers are enabled for a short time to make the following extremely liberal proposal. To any person who shall remit to them direct under frank of the postmaster, $10 in current funds, they agree to forward a complete set of the new series of the Review, commencing July, 1841, to January, 1843, inclusive, (comprising 18 numbers,) gratuitously, and to continue to send the work for two years ensuing, to January, 1845.—This unprecedented instance of liberality—involving a gift of eighteen consecutive numbers of such a periodical,—the publishers cannot doubt will be at once appreciated, and it is scarcely necessary to remind all who would avail themselves of such pre-eminent advantages, to be immediate in their application.

Remittance should be addressed to the Publishers,

J & H G LANGLEY,
57 Chatham street New York.

---

THE LADY'S
*World of Fashion and Literature,*

THE CHEAPEST AND MOST ELEGANT MAGAZINE IN THE UNION.

EDITED BY MRS ANN S. STEPHENS

## 20 Copies for $20.

THIS elegant and popular Lady's Magazine will commence a new volume in a style of rare magnificence with the January issue, a number containing THREE ENGRAVINGS of the most costly and expensive character. The publisher has experienced, during the past year, the most unqualified success, and enters upon the New Year with a determination to outstrip all cotemporaries.

The embellishments for the new volume are of the most splendid and costly character, combining every variety of style, and executed by the first artists the country can produce. The work has been the lady's favorite, and this reputation it will continue to maintain. Hence, the character of its literature will continue to be such as to commend it especially to the sex. It will contain articles from the most popular and pleasing writers of the day, on every variety of subject, but the work will be in the main devoted to the cultivation of the home virtues. Hence, most of the stories will be of a practical, domestic character, from the pens of the best female writers. The literary matter will not be the reflex of any one female mind, but will contain the choicest productions of a galaxy of female writers. The effort shall still be to render the work an indispensible requisite to the *budoir* of every lady of taste in the land; and, therefore, not its literary matter alone shall be compiled for their taste; but it will contain.

*Monthly Fashions, Elegantly Colored,*

which for excellence of drawing, correctness in every particular, and extreme beauty of the coloring and engraving, shall far excell any thing from other quarters. The fact that during the last year the 'Lady's World' has been the 'guide book' in matters of taste on costume in every city of the Union, has given it a position in the fashionable world, which cannot be shaken. The unknown fidelity of its designs to the Parisian and London styles, in advance, too, at least six weeks of all others, has placed it in the very first rank, as a work of authority in matters of dress. It is a well known fact, that the styles of the 'Lady's World' appear in the other periodicals, pretending to give the fashions, often four months later, when the styles have become common or obsolete.

LACE AND NEEDLE WORK.

The most elegant and the newest design of lace-work, embroidery, &c shall be given in the work with the latest style of caps, curtains, head-dresses &c. rendering the Ladys World a sample of usefulness as well as of taste, on the centre table of every lady. Of the various styles of engravings which will grace the pages of this work, we must mention as among the most elegant,

*Sartain's Unrivalled Mezzotints,*

of this celebrated artists for the new volume, and shall follow them up with Mezzotints from every artist of repute in the country. The most finished and beautiful

LINE AND STIPLE ENGRAVINGS

will also grace the pages of the work, from the hands of the very best artists that the country can produce. In fine, every variety and novelty of embellishments that may be found elsewhere, may be confidently looked for in the Lady's World. But the main design of the work is, to furnish, in elegant and attractive style, the earliest, most correct, and fullest report in advance of all the other Magazines, and prior to the issuing of them here, of the monthly fashions DIRECT FROM PARIS AND LONDON. This department will be under the control of French and English artists of the highest celibrity, so that every costume which appears in the Lady's World may be safely relied on as not having been trumped up at a second hand in this country, after they have been received. It is proposed not only to surpass in the excellence, but to issue every month, a number and variety of costumes, which shall put to the blush all other attempts at reporting for the fashionable world.

TIME OF PUBLICATION.

The Magazine will be issued on or before the 15th of the month preceeding the month for which it will be published, or dated, or about the time the steamships which sail from Europe on the first of the month, usually arrive. Thus the work will be in the hands of every subscriber with the most correct fashions before they can be got out here, and anticipating all other Magazines at least six weeks.

THE CASH SYSTEM

The publisher, adhering strictly to the cash system in all his dealings, is enabled to offer the work to the American public unprecedentedly low—no work of the quality ever having been sent out at any less than double the price.

THE TERMS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Single Copies, | 2 00 | per annum |
| 3 Copies, | 5 00 | " |
| 8 Copies, | 10 00 | " |
| 20 Copies, | 20 00 | " |

The advantage to clubs and Postmasters of the above terms, over any other periodical in the Union, are apparent.

Editors who will copy this Prospectus and send us a marked paper, directed to 'The United States Saturday Post,' shall be entered on the exchange list, and be regularly served with the work for one year.

Address, C. J. PETENRON,
No. 98 Chestnut Street Philadelphia.

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SHEETINGS & SHIRTINGS:—Also Calicoes, Ginghams Dimpers, Table cloths, &c.
HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.

---

*India Rubber Over Shoes*

HAMILTON & WILLIAMS have just received an assortment of Ladies and Misses' India Rubber over shoes.

---

FLANNELS—Scarlet Green andhite w and white Flannels just received and cheaper than ever at Hamilton & Williams cash store.

---

JUNIATTA IRON & NAILS of evo sizes.
HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.

---

DR. AYRES will attend to the practice of MEDICINE in Fort Wayne and the surrounding country; and will at all hours promptly attend to the calls of those who may thus favor him.

Office one door east of the Post Office. Residence on Lafayette street, opposite Mr. McJunkin's school room.
Sep. 23, 1842. y13

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## MORE GOODS
## At the New Cash Store.

HAMILTON & WILLIAMS have just received a large addition to their stock of goods making a full and complete assortment suitable to the present season, which they offer on as reasonable terms as any other establishment in the western country. Their new goods comprise—Cadet mixed; Satinetts, Hard Times, &c. Flannels; Plaid and plain Linsey, Winter Prints, English and French Merinoes, Sheetings, Cotton Batting &c. &c.

Persons wishing to purchase would find it to their advantage to call the new store, corner of Columbia and Clinton street.

November 19 1842.

---

*Wooden Ware Baskets &c.*

CEDAR and common tubs; wooden bowls, &c. Also a variety of Ladies Travelling and other Baskets.

HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.

---

*Brilliance, Utility and Economy Combined.*

TEN COPIES FOR $10

## Miss Leslie's Magazine.

OR THE HOME BOOK OF

*Literature, Fashion and Domestic Economy.*

THE first number will be furnished in January, 1843, and will contain five splendid plates. Edited by Miss E. Leslie, author of 'Mrs Washington Potts,' &c., and T. S. Arthur, author of 'Six nights with the Washingtonians,' &c. Embelished with the most exquisite Mezzotint and steel plates, and splendid colored plates of the fashions.

The great demand which has existed for the past year for Godey's Lady's Book, Graham' Magazine, and other kindred publications, as induced the subscriber to present to the public a Monthly Magazine similar, in its general features to the popular works referred to, but to some claim to attention which they do not possess—For this purpose he has secured the aid of Miss E Leslie, universally known as one of the first female writers of the age, and particularly destinguished by her graphic sketches of manners, and her success in illustrating and correcting fashionable follies.

As the writer of various books, and a contributor to Godey's Lady's Book, Graham's Magazine, and other periodicals of high reputation, Miss Leslie has done much to enlighten and entertain the public, and in the Magazine now presented, which bears her name, she will make her eminent talents still more available for the general good. Besides, *a series of Nouvellettes*, in her own inimitable style, in which, under cover of amusement, some beneficial design will be promoted, she will furnish from her observation, reading and experience, a succession of

*Essays on Household Economy,*

Embracing general suggestions for the regulation of domestic embellishments, hints and reflections useful to housekeepers, practical advice, numerous receipts never before published and all other things that may be made subservient to the purpose.

This department of the Magazine, though no undue space will be allotted to it, is not to be found in any other periodical, and the publisher is satisfied that it will not be less interesting and valuable that it is novel.

As it is the purpose of the publisher to make the Magazine tributary to useful designs, he has made an arrangement with the justly celebrated T. S. Arthur, Esq, by which that gentleman will be directly engaged in a joint superintendence, and will bestow his best endeavors. Mr. Arthur will furnish for each number one or more of his life like narratives, and so much other matter as may be adapted to the amusement and improvement of all ages and classes, especially young ladies, to whose interest the utmost care will be directed.

Believing that a proper taste in dress is essential to the true developments of female gracefulness, a portion of the work will be devoted to an exposition and illustration of the

PREVAILING FASHIONS.

This will be strictly and exclusively under the care of Miss Leslie, whose severe taste and ample opportunities of observation will confer upon whatever receives the stamp of her approbation high authority. To enable her to select the newest, latest, and most recherche fashions, the publisher has made arrangements to receive, by the Steamers, the latest *issues of Paris and London*; and to give the highest possible effect to the modes selected, he has made an engagement with a celebrated Artist to compose and medify the groups, so as to render them highly effective. He therefore does not hesitate to announce that his fashion plates will be not only more correct, but will be executed in a style of greater brilliancy and elegance than any which can be found in any other publication.

Miss Leslie's Magazine will, as it will be perceived from what has been stated, be emphatically

A HOME BOOK,

and it will contain matter especially calculated for ornament to the Centre Table, interesting reading and conversation in the Drawing Room and for the Family Fireside, valuable suggestions in the Housekeepers Department, and unerring illustrations in the style of dress.

The embellishments will be in the first rate style of the pictorial art. Each number will contain, at least, TWO PLATES; and the course of the volume there will be presented several *Superb Mezzotints*, of the highest possible elegance and finish.

The contents of Miss Leslie's Magazine will be such as to give it, in this respect, a decided superiority

No mere reverence for names will induce the Editors to remit any article of questionable merit, but everything admitted will be judged of by its intrinsic worth and nothing can possibly find a place which will not be calculated to promote the entertainment and edification of its readers.

It will scarcely be credited that a Magazine, such as has been described, can be afforded at the low rate of $1 50 per annum, when but a single copy is subscribed for, but at the risk of considerable loss, the publishers has determined to furnish it for that sum, being just one half the price of the other principal Magazines. Indeed, as will be seen by the subjoined list of offers and premiums, the publisher has resolved upon obtaining a wide circulation for his publication, as it will require an immense edition to repay the outlays necessary to be made.

*Address, post paid,*
MORTON M'MICHAEL.
Publishers' Hall, 101 Chesnut St. Philabelphia

*Inducements to Postmasters and Others.*

One copy Miss Leslie's Magazine, and one copy Arthur's Six Nights with the Washingtonians $2 00
Four copies of this beautiful work will be furnished for 5 00
Ten copies for 10 00
Twenty two copies for 20 00

To every person forwarding $5 in current funds, four copies will be sent, and in addition a copy of Pilgrims of the Rhine, Devereux, Eugene Aram, Last Days of Pompeii, The Disowned, Paul Clifford, Rienzi, (by Bulwer.)

Francesca Carrara, Traits and Trials of English Life, The Vow of the Peacock, Romance and Reality, Ethel Churchhill, The Improvisatrice, Book of Beauty, [by Miss Landon, with a Portrait.]

The Repealers, Conversation with Lord Byron, The Honeymoon and Gems of Beauty, Confession of an Elderly Gentleman, The Two Friends, Victims of Society, [by Lady Blessington with a portrait,] or Mansfield Park, by Miss Austin; which ever may be preferred.

To every person forwarding $10, ten copies will be furnished, and any four of the forenamed works.

To any person forwarding $20, twenty two copies will be furnished, and any eight of the forenamed works.

To any person forwarding $40, forty four copies, and the whole of the forenamed works.

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Justices' and Sheriffs' Blanks, &c. &c.
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

## *United States Calendar for 1843.*

*President*, JOHN TYLER,
*Vice President*, W. P. MANGUM.

*Cabinet*—Secretary of State, Daniel Webster; Treasury, Walter Forward; War, John C. Spencer; Navy, Abel P. Upshur.

*Postmaster General*, C. A. Wickliffe.
*Attorney General*, Hugh S. Legare.
*Com'r of Patents*, H. L. Ellsworth.
*Com'r of Land Office*, Thomas H. Blake.

*Supreme Court*—Chief Justice, Roger B. Taney. Associate Justices, Joseph Story, Smith Thompson, John McLean, Henry Baldwin, James M. Wayne, P. V. Daniels, John McKinley, and John Catron.

*Reporter*, Richard Peters. Clerk, William T. Carroll. Marshal, Alexander Hunter.

## *Indiana State Register.*

SAMUEL BIGGER, Governor;
SAMUEL HALL, Lieut. Governor;
WILLIAM SHEETS, Secretary of State;
MORRIS MORRIS, Auditor of State;
GEORGE H. DUNN, Treasurer;
E. M. HUNTINGTON, U. S. Dist. Judge
C. CUSHING, U. S. District Attorney;
H. BASSETT, Clerk;
ROBERT HANNA, U. S. Marshal;
ISAAC BLACKFORD, CHARLES DEWEY, JEREMIAH SULLIVAN, Judges of the Supreme Court;
P. H. COBURN, Clerk.

### TIMES OF HOLDING COURTS
IN THE TWELFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Allen county, | February 6. August 14. |
| Adams " | March 6, September 4. |
| Wells " | March 13, September 11. |
| Huntington | March 20, September 18. |
| Whitley " | March 27, September 25. |
| Noble " | April 3, October 2. |
| Lagrange | April 10, October 9. |
| Steuben " | April 24, October 23. |
| De Kalb " | May 1, October 30. |

J. W. BORDEN, President Judge.
W. H. COOMBS, Prosecuting Attorney.

*County Commissioners* sit on the first Monday of March, June, September and December.

*Probate Court* sits on the second Monday in February, May, August and November.

S. S. MORSS, Auditor of Allen Co. T. K. BRACKENRIDGE, Treasurer, do. Offices, in public building, corner Main Street and Public Square.

P. G. JONES, Clerk of Circuit Court—Office in the second story of Barnett & Hanna's brick building, Columbia street.

R. E. FLEMING, Recorder. Office on Clinton Street, one door noth of the Bank.

*Fort Wayne City Council* meets first Monday in each month. Henry Lotz, Mayor; Wm. Lytle, City Recorder; Office, east of Treasurer's.

*Fort Wayne Branch Bank.* S. Hanna, President; H. McCullock, Cashier; M. W. Hubbell, Teller. Notes for discount to be offered on Tuesdays.

### FORT WAYNE MAILS.

*Logansport*, arrives Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings—departs Monday, Wednesday, and Friday mornings.

[During canal navigation this mail will arrive on Wednesday, Friday, and Sunday, and depart on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.]

*Maumee City*, arrives Saturday and Tuesday; departs Sunday and Wednesday.

*Piqua*, arrives Monday and Thursday; departs Tuesday and Friday.

*Winchester*, arrives Monday and Thursday; departs Tuesday and Friday.

*Elkhart*, arrives Wednesday and Saturday; departs Wednesday and Sunday.

*White Pigeon*, arrives Wednesday; departs Thursday.

*Branch C. H.* arrives Thursday, departs Monday.

*Pulaski*. arrives Saturday, departs Thursday.

*Whitley C H.* departs Friday morning, returns in the evening.

S. NOEL, P. M.

## Evening School.

E. H. MURRAY has opened an evening school at his School Room in Ewings Addition, where he will attend from 7 until 9 o'cock on Monday, *Wednesday, and Friday evening*—Young gentlemen and ladies, desirous of improvement, may, by favoring him with a call, expect to be attended to in the various branches of writing, Arithmetic, Grammar Geography &c at $1 50 per quarter, pupils furnishing their own light.

## Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has taken letters of *administration* on the estate of Frederick Bauer late of Allen County, State of Indiana, deceased. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are notified to present them duly authenticated for settlement. The said estate is supposed to be solvent.

LOUIS WOLKE, Adm'r.
Feb 17, 1843. 34

## *County Orders taken at Par*

AT this office on newspaper and printing accounts, if offered during the present month, *Wood* and most kinds of *Produce* will be taken fair market prices.
November 12 1842.

SOLE LEATHER—A lot of first rate Spanish and Eastern Sole Leather, will be sold very low at HAMILTON & WILLIAMS' New Cash Store. Sep. 23, '42.

## *Lafayette Flour.*

ON commission, a superior lot of Superfine Flour from the Lafayette Mills.
S. HINTON.

## TOBACCO WANTED.

THE subscriber would inform the public, that he will give the highest market price for Spanish, Heavy, and Frederick Tobacco cured in the leaf. Those having any on hand would do well to call.

J. M SNVELY.
June 24, 1842. 52

## Medical Notice.

DOCTORS THOMPSON & STURGIS respectfully inform the citizens of Ft Wayne and vicinity, that they will continue the practice of MEDICINE & SURGERY in all their various branches. Office next door to Comparet and Scott's, and nearly opposite the store of L. G. & R. P. Jones.

L. G. THOMPSON
C. E. STURGIS,
Fort Wayne March 20 1841.

## Bedstead, Wheel, and Chair Factory.

THE undersigned, have entered into partnership in the above business under the name and style of J. & J. M. MILLER. Their shop is one door east of the Bank, on Main st., where they intend to keep on hand a large assortment of the above named articles, which they will warrant to be well made and of the best material, and cheaper than ever for cash, lumber, or country produce.

Orders from a distance will meet ne attention. Turning done at their shop.

JOHNSTON MILLER.
JOHN M. MILLER.

PROSPECTUS
TO THE NEW VOLUME OF THE

## United States Magazne
AND
## Democratic Review.

VOLUME XI., COMMENCING JULY, 1842
JOHN L. O'SULLIVAN, *Editor.*

BY an increase in the number of pages, and by an alteration in its typographical arrangements, the quantity of matter heretofore furnished to the readers of the Democratic Review, will be increased in its future numbers about

SEVENTY-FIVE PER CENT.

The Edior expects valuable aid to his own efforts, during the course of the coming year, from a number of the most able pens of the great Democratic Party—together with that of others, in its purely literary department, to which the same political designation is not to be applied. Among them may be particularly named:

Bancroft, J. F. Cooper, Amos Kendall, Whittier, Sedgwick, Gilpin, Butler, Parke Godwin, Hawthorne, Davezac, Paulding, A. H. Everett, Brownson, Camberleng, J. L. Stevens, Tilden, Tastistro, Eamens, Bryant, Cass, C. J. Ingersoll, Miss Sedgwick.

The Monthly Financial and Commercial articles, which have frequently been pronounced by the most intelligent criticisms during the past year in themselves alone worth the subscription to the work, will be continued from the same able hand

An arrangement has been made, by which the BOSTON QUARTERLY REVIEW, edited by Mr Brownson, will be merged in the Democratic Review, the latter being furnished to the subscribers of the former, and Mr. Brownson being a frequent and regular contributor to its pages.—It is proper to state, that Mr. Brownson's articles will be marked by his name—though to most readers they would doubtless reveal themselves by their internal evidence; and that it has been agreed under the circumstances that these contributions shall be independent of the usual liabilities to editorial revision and control—the author alone having a similar responsibility for whatever peculiarity of view they may contain, as though appearing in the original work which has been heretofore edited with such distinguished ability by himself.

Among other attractive papers in preparation for the forthcoming volume, will be found some personal sketches, reminiscences, and anecdotes of the private life of General Jackson, from the pen of an intimate friend and member of his Cabinet.

The Portraits with which it is intended to illustrate the numbers of the ensuing year, and which will be executed in a fine style of engraving, by J. L. Dick, of this city, are those of—

Col. R. M. Johnson, o Kentucky,
Hon. Silas Wright of New-York,
" James Buchanan, of Penn.
" John C. Calhoun, of S. Carolina,
" T. H. Benton, of Missouri,
" R. J. Walker, of Missippi,
" Theodore Sedgwick, of Mass.
" C. C. Cambreleng, of New York,
" Governor Dorr, Rhode Island,
" " Porter, of Penn.

With two or three of the most eminent members of the great Liberal Party of Europe, from different countries; or else of others of "home production," according to the facility of portraits from abroad.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

The subscribers having assumed the publication of the above magazine, pledge themselves that it shall be promptly issued on the first of each month, in the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore and Washington. It will also be sent by the most rapid conveyances to the different towns in the interior where subscribers may reside. The facilities afforded by the extensive Publishing business of the undersigned enable them to make this promise, which shall be punctually fulfilled.

To promote the proper objects in view, and relying upon the united support of the Democratic party, as well as others, the price of subscription is fixed at the low rate of *Five Dollars* per annum, *in all cases in advance*; while in mechanical arrangement, and in size, quantity of matter &c. The United States Magazine will be placed on a par, at least with the leading monthlies of England. Each number will contain *one hundred and twelve pages*, closely printed in double columns, from bourgeois type, cast expressly for the purpose, and upon fine white paper; thus giving to the work an increase in the amount of matter of over seventy-five per cent. The portraits for the coming year, one of which will be executed on steel in an effective and finished style, by J. L. Dick, which will be accompanied with an original biography; a feature in the plan which it would be impossible to give in a work of this kind, without the most liberal and extensive support—as they could not be furnished without an outlay at least $2,500 per annum.

Any person taking four copies, or becoming responsible for four subscribers, *will be entitled to a fifth copy gratis.*

Committees or Societies on remitting to the publishers $50 in current New York funds can receive thirteen copies of the work.

Persons residing in the country who may wish to receive the work by mail, can have it punctually forwarded, strongly envelloped, by remitting the amount of subscription to the publishers.

Remittances may be made by enclosing the money and mailing the same in the presence of a postmaster. Bank notes that pass current in business generally, in the state of New York, will be received.

All communications for the Editor to be addressed (*post paid*) to

J. & H. G. LANGLEY, Publishers,
4w 57 *Chatham street New York.*

### THE PRESENT SEASON.

IT should be remembered at this season of the year, that our bodies are more liable to become diseased than at any other *period*; because the sudden changes of the weather, by acting as they do upon the constitution and quality of the Blood, produce a full state of Blood, and other fluids which generate corruption, and not unfrequently death. It is an established truth, that no pain or sickness can be experienced except from the presence of depraved humors which if not positively corrupt, soon become so if not speedily removed from the body. On the first feeling of pain or sickness, the body must have a vegetable cleansing in order to prevent fatal disease; because by taking a preventive course we do not debilitate the natural functions of the body, but rather strengthen and assist them:

## DR. BRANDRETH'S
## Vegetable Universal Pills

are all that is required. They cleanse the Blood from all impurities, and remove every cause of pain or weakness and preserve the constitution such in a state of health and vigor as casual changes cannot effect.

My own office is on Third st, between Main & Walnut, where the genunie Pills can be obtained

The following are the only agents in Allen County.

Fort Wayne—J. W. Towuly,
Eel Rivver—J. Harmon.
Marion—D McLain,
Also for sale by H. J. BETTS, Huntington.

## United States' Saloon.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has rented the above establishment, situated on the south side of Columbia street; and having renovated and furnished the same in a neat and comfortable manner earnestly solicits a share of patronage.

His table will at all times be furnished with the choicest viands the country affords. His bar with the choicest wines and liquors. His stable abundantly supplied with hay and grain, and an experienced hostler.

For the man of business this house is admirably situated, being on the principle business street of the City, in the immediate vicinity of the Register and Receiver's Office, the Bank, Post Office and Canal Boat landing. The man of pleasure will find it a pleasant resort during his sojourn in the City, and no pains or expense spared to render the traveller comfortable and agreeable.

THOMAS VAN ANDA.
Jan 8, 1842. 30tf

SILK BONNETS, of the latest fashions, kept on hand, or made to order. Ladies are invited to call and examine them at

MRS. PAUL'S.
Fort Wayne, June 4, 1842. 49

MACKEREL. No. 1 and 2, a prime article.
Jan. 14. B. SAUNDERS.

FASHIONABLE
## Millinery Establishment.

MRS. PAUL
FASHIONABLE
MILLINER,
*Berry-street, nearly opposite the Presbyterian Church,*
FORT WAYNE.

Mrs. P., having a Patent Bonnet Press (the only one west of the mountains) will turn, clean, and alter Straw and Leghorn Hats and Bonnets in a superior style. Silk Bonnets kept on hand or made to order.

## Notice to Debtors.

ALL persons indebted or having accounts with the estates of the following named Bankrupts to wit:

| | |
|---|---|
| Henry Rudisell, | William L Moon |
| Isaac Parry, | William Thorp, |
| Andrew Dykes, | Hiram T Dewey, |
| Stevens & Embry, | Thomas J Lewis |
| Asa Miller, | Thos F Lane, |
| Bradford B Stevens, | George C Hartman |
| John Ritchie, | A J H Mills, |
| James H Jacoby, | |

Are requested to settle immediately, or I shall be compelled to bring suit.

R E FLEMING, Assignee.
Feb. 11, '43. 33

## Fort Wayne Foundry.

THE undersigned respectfully inform the citizens of Allen and the adjacent Counties that the above establishment is now in successful operation. All kinds of work usually done in foundries will be accurately and promptly executed.

*Mill and Machine Castings of every description.*

The following named articles will be kept on hand, and can be had at all times:

*Lathe Irons, Fanning Mill Irons, Sad Iron Waggon-Boxes, Plough Irons, Wool Barrow Wheels, &c. &c,*

Or made to order and on as good terms as they can be had at Dayton, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Buffalo, or Mishawaka.

The attention of the farming community is particularly directed to WOOD'S CAST IRON PLOUGH, a superior article; also a I HORSE PLOUGH for weeding corn. All of which will be kept usually on hand. Stocking and repairing Ploughs will be done on short notice.

*Sugar Kettles kept constantly on hand.*

BOWSER, ORBISON, & STORY.
Fort Wayne, Sep. 2, 1842. 1y-10

*Notice is hereby given,*

THAT letters of administration have been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Hugh Bay, late of Allen county, Indiana, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate will present them according to the law direct, and all persons indebted to the same will be expected to make immediate settlement. The estate is supposed insolvent.

F. P. RANDALL, Adm'r.
Dec. 24, 1842. 25

A BOON TO THE HUMAN RACE!

*"Discover what will destroy Life, and you are a great man*

*Discover what will prolong Life, and the world will call you Imposter."*

"There are faculties, bodily and intellectual, within us, with which certain herbs have affinity and over which they have power."

## DR. BRANDRETH'S
## *External Remedy, or Liniment,*

WHICH by its extraordinary powers, abstracts pains or soreness; thus pains, stiffness, white swelling, rheumatic pains or stiffness, stiffness of the joints, tumors, contracted hardness, stiff neck, sore throat, cramp, contractions of the muscles, scrofulous enlargements, tender feet, and every description of injury affecting the exterior of the human frame are cured or relieved by his never to-be sufficiently extolled remedy.

CERTIFICATE:

The following letter from Major Gen Sanford as to the qualities of the External Remedies, speaks volumes:

New York, Feb. 9, 1842.

Dear Sir: Will you oblige me with another bottle of your excellent Liniment? It is certainly the best of the kind I have ever seen. It has cured entirely my son's knee, about which I was so uneasy, and I have found it productive of immediate relief in several cases of external injury in my family. A few evenings since, my youngest child was seized with a violent attack of croup which was entirely removed in 20 minutes, by rubbing her chest and throat freely with the External Remedy. I think they ought to manufacture this Liniment for general use, instead of confining the use of it, as you have done to your particular acquaintances.

C. W. SANFORD.

Dr B Brandreth, 241 Broadway New York.

The following are the only agents in Allen County,

Fort Wayne—J W. Towuley,
Eel River—J. Harmon,
Marion—D. McLain,
Sept. 10, 1842. 11 6m.

SHAWLS.—Large assortment, of various styles and qualities.

*HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.*

FLANNELS & BLANKETS.—Red, Yellow and White Flannels. Mackinaw, Rose and Horse Blankets, &c.

*HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.*

## NEW CASH STORE.

HAMILTON & WILLIAMS have just received, and are now opening in Colerick's new brick store, corner of Columbia and Clinton Streets, a general assortment of

## Dry Goods and Groceries, Hardware, &c.

Consisting in part of Broad-Cloths of various qualities, Beaver and Pilot Cloths, plain and fancy Cassimeres, Satinetts, Kentucky Jeans Vestings, Blankets, Flannels, French and English Merinoes, *Figured Orleans Cloth of various patterns*, Ali Pacha cloths, worsted Serges, Prints and Ginghams, Mouselin De Laines, Linens, Bobinetts, Laces, artificials, Ribbons, a variety of shawls, with an assortment of Hosiery and Gloves.

*Sheeting, Batting, Wicking, and Cotton Yarn—Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes of every description*

Hand-saws, Axes, Chissels, Augurs, Locks, Norfolk Latches, Butts, Screws, &c. Trace and Log Chains. Tea, Sugar, Coffee, Chocolate, Spice, Tapioca, Raisins, Starch, Saleratus, Indigo, Sperm Candles and Soap.

An assortment of Queensware & China. They are also receiving from Pittsburgh a full supply of Window Glass, and *best Juniatta Iron and Nails* of every size. Also, Lake Salt direct from the works at Syracuse. All of which will be sold low for CASH.

Wheat or other produce that will bear shipment taken for goods.

Fort Wayne, Sep 1842. 12

## "On his own Hook."

ISAAC MARSH would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has taken a shop two doors north of Evans & Lindenberger's store, near the upper canal bridge, where he intends to carry on the COPPER, TIN AND SHEET IRON MANUFACTURE, in all its branches. His ware shall always be made of the best materials and in the best manner; and what is of some consequence in times, it shall be sold at the lowest rates. He would invite those who wish to purchase any articles in his line to give him a call.

All kinds of country produce, flour, pork, old copper, pewter, beeswax, tallow, and Ginseng will be taken in payment for ware, but no TRUST.

Fort Wayne, Feb. 19, 1842.

## *Soap and Candles.*

S. HINTON having purchased the stock of C. Fairfield, has now on hand a large supply of Soap and Candles, which he will sell low for cash, or country produce.

Flour and Salt at retail. A lot of prime home made Yarn, &c.

Sep. '42 13

BOOTS & SHOES.—A large assortment of Ladies and Misses Eastern Slippers. Also gentlemen's fine Boots, coarse do, in Brogans,

HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.

## *Produce Wanted.*

THE subscribers will pay the highest market price for Wheat, Oats, Flour, Timothy and Clover seed. HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.
Jan. 28, 1843.

## Coopering! Coopering!

THE subscriber is now doing the coopering business up in the right kind of style. He has permanently engaged several first rate workmen: his timber is of the first quality and well seasoned; in short, he has everything just right and will do all kinds of work in a manner to give the most perfect satisfaction.

His shop is at the building known as the 'brick school house,' on the north side of the canal, where he keeps constantly on hand, all kinds of ready made casks, tubs, &c.

R. GRISWOLD.
Ft. Wayne, Oct. 16, '41. 16c

## *Land for Sale.*

THE subscriber will sell on reasonable terms, a small farm, situated on the Piqua road one mile from town, containing 20 acres, well fenced—15 acres cleared. The improvements are a good log house and kitchen, an excellent well of water, and a thriving young orchard.

*Also*, 80 acres on the Goshen road, 4 1-2 miles from town—18 acres oelared, 10 in Timothy

There is a fine stream running through both of the above pieces of land.

For further particulars inquire of

*LAUGHLIN QUINN.*
Fort Wayne May 6th '42. 45

## American House.
FORT WAYNE, IA.
OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE.

THIS house is new and commodious and furnished in the best style.—It is now kept by the subscriber, formerly of Troy, Ohio, late of PERU.

This house is intended for the accommodation of the travelling public, who may depend upon always finding good quarters, as no pains will be spared to make them comfortable. Call and see me. LEWIS HUMBERT.
Fort Wayne, March 12th 1842. 37

## *NEW YORK*
AND
## INDIANA HOUSE.

THE subscriber having taken the establishment formerly knewn as the WASINGTON HALL, situated on the South side of Columbia street, Fort Wayne, Indiana, and fitted it up in a good and substantial manner, is prepared to accommodate travellers with every thing that will conduce to their comfort.

His bar is furnished with excellent liquors.

His stable is provided with an abundance of provender, and a careful hostler, and no pains will be spared to give general satisfaction.

PETER TIMMONS.
Feb 4, 1842. 32tf

## MORGAN LEWIS

INFORMS his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a shop for the manufacture of

*Copper, Tin, and Sheet Iron Ware*

in all its branches, in the building on the north of Columbia street, lately occupied as a drug store by Dr. Beecher, (the chequered front,) where he intends to keep constantly on hand all articles in his line, which he will sell at the lowest possible rates, for cash or produce.

*Old ware will be repaired at the shortest notice.*

*** Old copper, brass, pewter, and paper rags taken at the highest market price.

Fort wayne, Feb. 10, 1842. 341f

PROSPECTUS OF THE
## New Genesee Farmer,
AND GARDNER'S JOURNAL
Vol. IV. for 1843.

HENRY COLMAN, Editor for the first quarter; and M. B. BATEMAN, for the remainder of the year.

Published by C. F. Crosman and F. Shepard, Rochester. Sixteen pages monthly, enlarged and improved, price $1 00 per year, in advance.

THE character of the Gennessee Farmer, both old and new, has been well known, and its ability and usefulness universally applauded. Published in one of the best farming districts in the world, and in one of the finest and busiest cities of the growing west, the very home of active industry and intelligence, where information and mechanical talent of the highest order are concentrated, no pains will be spared to make it all that such a paper should be.

Under present arrangements, Mr. Colman is expected to continue in the editorial department for the first third of the year; and whenever he comes from its surveision, it will pass into abler and competent hands, who will do justice to the paper and its subscribers. Mr. Colman contemplates an agricultural tour in Europe, and will be a regular correspondent of the paper through the year.

Mr. Bateman, as travelling agent and correspondent, designs to spend most of his time among the farmers, observing their condition, and operations, and his contributions will be interesting and practical. The numerous and able correspondents of the New Genesee Farmer, it is expected, will continue their valuable contributions. With these arrangements, the proprietors feel assured that the long tried friends of the Genesee Farmer will not desert the paper; but will use their influence to extend its circulation and usefulness. If each subscriber would make it an object to procure one other, he would render an essential public benefit. The correspondence being extended throughout the country, the paper will embrace the husbandry of the whole of New England, the Canadas, the Middle, the Southern and Western States; and it will communicate the fullest intelligence of the progress of agriculture in the old world. Being connected with an extensive Agricultural establishment, for seeds and implements, under the management of one of the Publishers, it will furnish information of all improvements in these departments. The proprietors will use their utmost endeavors to consentrate the best talent in their management: to have the mechanical execution and appearance greatly improved, and to render it entirely worthy of the patronage of practical and intelligent farmers.

*Six Copies* will be furnished for $5. *Thirteen Copies* for $10. *On twenty copies* and over, a discount of thirty per cent will be made. *Payment always in advance.* Bills of all specie paying banks taken at par.

Editors who will give this prospectus one or more insertions, will be entitled to receive one volume of the paper without exchange.

Postmasters are permitted by law to remit money free of postage. The friends of agriculture are respectfully requested to assist in obtaining subscriber. Back numbers or volumes can be furnished.

Communications on business or for the paper, may be addressed to Crosman & Shepard, Rochester, N. Y.

LARD LAMPS, giving a light equal to the best sperm oil, at about one fourth the cost manufactured and for sale by

MORGAN LEWIS.
Sep. '42. 13

## Indiana Home League.

A Few hundred pounds of WOOL for sale at the Eastern Market. Candidates and others wishing to show their partiality for domestic manufactures, are invited to call and buy.

SAMUEL HINTON.
May 20th 1841.

CASH FOR WHEAT.—At Hamilton and Williams' New Store, Corner of Clinton and Columbia Streets.

## Printing Ink.

THE subscriber would inform printers, and the public generally, that they have now completed their machinery, which will enable them to furnish Printing Inks in any quantity, and the quality we warrant in all cases to be fully equal to the best New York or Eastern Inks, which we intend selling at the following prices, viz:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| News Ink | at | 30 | cents per pound. | |
| Common do | " | 40 | do | do |
| Book do F | " | 50 | do | do |
| do do F F | " | 75 | do | do |
| Superfine do F F F | " | 100 | do | do |
| Vermillion do F F F | " | 300 | do | do |
| do do F F | " | 250 | do | do |
| Blue do F F F | | 250 | do | do |
| Printers varnish | | 50 | do | do |

Together with various other colors made to order WM. PRESCOTT, & Co.
No 6, Birckhead Buildings, Commercial st., Buffalo.

## L. P. FERRY.
## *Attorney & Counsellor-at-Law,*
FORT WAYNE IA.

WILL tend to all business entrusted to him professionally, in the counties of Allen Adams, Huntington, Whitley, Noble, Lagrange Steuben, and De Kalb; and to collections thro' out the state.

Having formed a connection with a gentleman of the bar resident at Indianapolis, he will be enabled to assist persons in taking the benefit of the BANKRUPT LAW, with less expense and delay than would otherwise attend the application.

REFERENCES—
A. Hamilton, Esq. Fort Wayne.
H. McCulloch, Esq. "
F. Comparet, Esq. "
Capt. Jos. Morgan, "
Hon. Jas. W. Borden, "
Capt. E. Murray, Huntingdon co.
S. L. Rugg, Esq. Adams co.
W. Whitte, Esq. Noble co.
Dr. Marsh, Steuben co.
Col. J. B. Duret, Logansport.

☞ Office on the north side of Main, west Calhoun street y29

## F. P. RANDALL,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
AND MASTER IN CHANCERY.
FORT WAYNE,
Indiana.

Office in the second story of Barnet & Hanna's, new brick building Columbia Street.
Oct. 16, 1842. 29c.

## THOMAS JOHNSON,
ATTORNEY AND COUNCELLOR AT LAW,
FORT WAYNE,
Indiana,

Will attend to all business in the line of his profession, in the circuit courts, and supreme court at Indianapolis; he will also attend to cases of bankruptcy in the district court at Indianapolis. Office in Hanna's three story brick, on Columbia street.
Dec. 30th, 1841.

## Cabinet and Chair Making.

B. H. TOWER, informs the public that he is now carrying on the Cabinet and Chair making business in all its various branches. His Furniture and Chairs he warrants to be as well made and will sell as cheap as any other establishment in the country. He keeps on hand or will make to order all kinds of Rocking and

WINDSOR CHAIRS, SIDEBOARDS, BUREAUX, Bedsteads and Cradles, Work Stands, Tables, &c. &c.

B. T. especially invites the attention of the newly married, and those who intend to enter the matrimonial state to his warerooms, where they may find every article in his line which they may need either in commencing housekeeping or afterwards.

Fort Wayne, March 26. 1842. 1y39

## To the Democratic Party.

THE editors of the State Sentinel, in common with the Democratic party, particularly in this State, are fully aware of the importance of the great questions of public policy to be decided by the elections next year. A Governor, a Lieutenant Governor, Members of Congress, and another Legislature, (the whole House and one-third of the Senate a large portion of the latter who are to go on being federal whigs) are to be elected. On the stand taken and maintained by the people of Indiana may possibly depend the grand Presidential election of 1844.—The influence of the elections in this state is great owing on as they do, in advance of many others. There are it is highly important that the principles which have uniformly governed the Democracy should be liberally spread people. That the people are naturally democratic is evident from the facts, that our opponents have so often denied to us the title of democrats; that after first using it as a derisive term towards those who supported a popular government, they are now anxious to claim it for themselves; that, in their tour of flushed victory, or when exasperated by defeat, the old federalists, under whatever name they may have assumed, have uniformly cursed the people as the 'common herd,' 'low lived foreigners,' 'ignorant, deluded wretches,' &c. &c.; but when they wished their votes, then they could 'come down into the forum and take them by the hand.'

The people of Indiana have been wofully deceived by their former rulers. Our present humbled condition is not an offset in the eyes of the people for their once poor but now rich rulers, ringing it to the world, that *'Indiana maintains her high integrity; she is now, as she has always been, a WHIG STATE.'* This charm has lost something of its potency. The people inquire 'what have we gained by voting for federal whiggery?' Our taxes are burdensome; the interest on a public debt of some sixteen millions of dollars is unpaid! The 'Hen and Chicken' policy has not finished the first work of Internal Improvement. Yet Indiana has always been a whig State!

The people have been deceived. They begin to feel it. They wish for information. They are intelligent, and when rightly advised will go right. Shall they have the information necessary to induce them to act upon their 'sober second thoughts', always efficient and seldom wrong?

The editors of the State Sentinel commenced the publication of a democratic newspaper on the Wabash, upwards of four years since. Their task has since been a hard one; but it needs no recapitulation here. They have *worked hard;* they have expended the earnings of years, in battling single-handed, against the opponent of popular rights. They have received needs of praise from those for whom they battled, but no support except where an equivalent was rendered; while a large portion of those who *patronized* their first paper, *once for it yet!* Yet this does not discourage them.

The editor of the Sentinel, therefore proposes to the Democratic party to issue from the first of March next to the election, *an extra sheet*, of large size, and at a low rate. They will submit it to the Democracy whether it shall be daily, triweekly, semi-weekly or weekly.

They have labored in the trench through all the embarrassing times and when the morning is dawning they have no disposition to quit the field. Notwithstanding their night of labor has been severe; notwithstanding their back was upon the waters in the last contest, and battled the enemy without assistance, resulting in loss to themselves, their decks are again clear, and a good stock of ammunition aboard. *Their provisions are not so plenty.*

*We make this proposition thus early*, that those who expect to profit by success, democracy generally, may have full and ample time to consider whether it is worthy of their support; whether they are willing to put their shoulders to the wheel and assist us in urging forward the car of political regeneration. We cannot repeat the *experiment of last year—publish an extra paper* at a loss to ourselves. We are dictated by no mercenary spirit; but 'the laborer is worth of his hire.'

Our cotemporaries will lay us under further obligations if they will make room for one or more insertions of the above.

G. A. & J. P. CHAPMAN.

CARPENTER' TOOLS.—A first rate lot of Planes and other carpenters' tools, just received, for sale, low for cash, at the Grocery Store on Calhoun-street.

B. SAUNDERS.
Jan. 14, 1843.

NOW'S THE TIME TO PAY DEBTS.

*One shilling more on the hundred for Pork than the market price.*

ALL persons indebted to either of the late firms of Thompson & Jones, Thompson & Parry, or Thompson, Sturgis & Lent, or to the present firm of Thompson & Sturgis, or to L. G. Thompson, can discharge the account by delivering good pork at the above rate; or Wheat Corn or Oats, at the market price.

Those interested will find it to their advantage to embrace the present opportunity. Information as to the place of delivery can be obtained at the office of Thompson & Sturgis.

Dec. 10, 1842. 34

## *Cash for Wheat.*

FAIRFIELD & FREEMAN will pay cash at all times for any quantity of Wheat delivered at their *Mill* on the St. Mary's, about one mile south west of Fort Wayne.

St. Mary's Mill, Dec 2, 1842. 23

## TO THE PUBLIC.

WILLIAM BARBEE AND JAMES W. YANDES, having purchased an interest in the paper Mill at this place, of Daniel Yandes one of the late firm of Thomas & Yandes (which late firm was a few days since dissolved.)

The manufacture of Paper will be continued by the new firm of Barbee, Yandes & Co., who are determined to spare no exertions to supply the Wabash Valley as well as part of the north and west Fort Wayne states with a superior article of all descriptions of paper embracing

*Blank book paper; letter and writing paper, plain and ruled; printing paper; envelope paper; Tea and wrapping paper; Bonnet boards. &c. &c.*

The Mill being in fine operation and worked by experienced hands we are enabled to say that all orders will be executed with all practicable despatch.

*Rags and Tanners scraps Wanted.*

Messrs LEWIS & WALLACE are their agents in Fort Wayne, and have now on hand a large supply of WRAPPING, PRINTING, FOOLSCAP, AND LETTER PAPER, BONNET BOARDS, &c., which they will sell at manufacturers' prices.

N. B. Agencies for selling paper have or will be established with full supplies at all points on the Wabash river and Wabash & Erie Canal, where rags will be received and forwarded.

BARBEE, YANDES, & CO.

## The Madisonian.
TO OUR FRIENDS.

WE are making arrangements (the particulars will be announced at the opening of the Session) which will, we think, secure the Madisonian a more universal circulation. Our incessant labors for the last twelve months have impaired our health, and rendered occasional relaxation absolutely necessary. We have therefore secured the services of one of the best writers of the day, who, as assistant editor, will devote his whole time to the paper.

We have secured correspondents in many of the States, whose letters will keep our readers constantly advised of the political movements throughout the Union.

We will give daily a condensed report of the proceedings of both Houses of Congress, and all most important speeches will be published at length in our columns.

The official transactions of the Government will be published in the Madisonian exclusively.

The views and purposes of the Executive, in reference to the course and policy of the Administration, will as heretofore, be made known through the columns of this paper.

The *Principles* of the Madisonian are known to be those of the *Republican Party* of '98.—They will be adhered to through sunshine and storm.

We ask our friends, who are the advocates Truth and Justice, to exert themselves in behalf of the Madisonian, between this and the assembling of Congress, so that the organ of the Administration may not only be efficient in repelling attacks, but in carrying, when necessary, the war into Africa.

We trust *that our friends generally will be able* to send us additional new subscribers by the members.

TERMS,
(ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.)

Daily, $10 per annum, or $1 per month.
Tri weekly, 5 " " 50 cts. per month.
Weekly, 2 00 "

☞ The papers with which we exchange, will please copy the above one month, and we will hold ourselves ready at all times to reciprocate the favor.

Letters (free of postage) to be addressed to

J. B. JONES.
Washington, D. C.

## *Valuable Farm for Sale.*

NOTICE—I will sell at private sale my Farm in Aboit Township, 4 miles west of the City of Fort Wayne immediately on the Huntington State Road. There are 72 acres improved, 40 acres in clover and timothy and an Apple Orchard of 70 bearing trees. Also never failing springs. I will also sell the east half of the North west quarter of Section 12, Township 31, North Range 11 East, containing 80 acres, lying on the Goshen Road, seven miles from Fort Wayne.

*THOMAS VAN ANDA.*
March 7, 141 40c

## Fort Wayne Axe Factory
AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE undersigned having located himself in the city of Fort Wayne, a few rods east of Samuel Edsall's saw mill, would inform the public that he has commenced the manufacture of EDGE TOOLS of every description, also all kinds of *Grist and Saw Mill Irons* and all kinds of SCREW WORK such as Miller's and Clothier's Screws. He will also furnish all kinds of cast iron gearing for grist mills or any other machinery, or do any kind of BRASS CASTING which may be wanted in this or the adjoining Counties.

He assures the public, should they favor him with their work, that from his experience in some of the best eastern factories, by strict attention to the workmanship, and using the best materials that they will be no longer under the necessity of sending east or south for the above articles. At least call and examine for yourselves.

☞ *All orders from a distance will meet with prompt attention.*

*Cast and wrought iron and brass TURNING done to order,*

GEORGE BUCHANAN.
March 26, 1842. 39tf

## MORE LIGHT.

LARD LAMPS, a new and superior article, for burning Lard, and giving a better light than any other lamp, at considerable less cost, for sale by ISAAC MARSH.
Oct 1, 1842. 14

DYEING—ELI E. MURRAY offers his services to the Gentlemen and Ladies of Fort Wayne, in the above business. Experience in eastern establishments in dyeing, renders him well qualified to give general satisfaction. Silks, Cincassins, Merinoes, Cottons and Woollens of every description, from a pair of socks to a cloak or a coverlid will be colored on easy terms, clear of spots and warranted good. Coats, Pants and vests cleaned and secured in proper order. Those favoring him with a call may expect prompt attention, and all articles delivered at the time specified.

Residence on Berry street, in Ewing's Addition, in the house formerly occupied by the Messrs. Shoals.

Oct. 1842. 6m15

HARDWARE.—A general assortment of the first quality, by

*HAMILTON & WILLIAMS.*
Sep. 16, 1842. 12